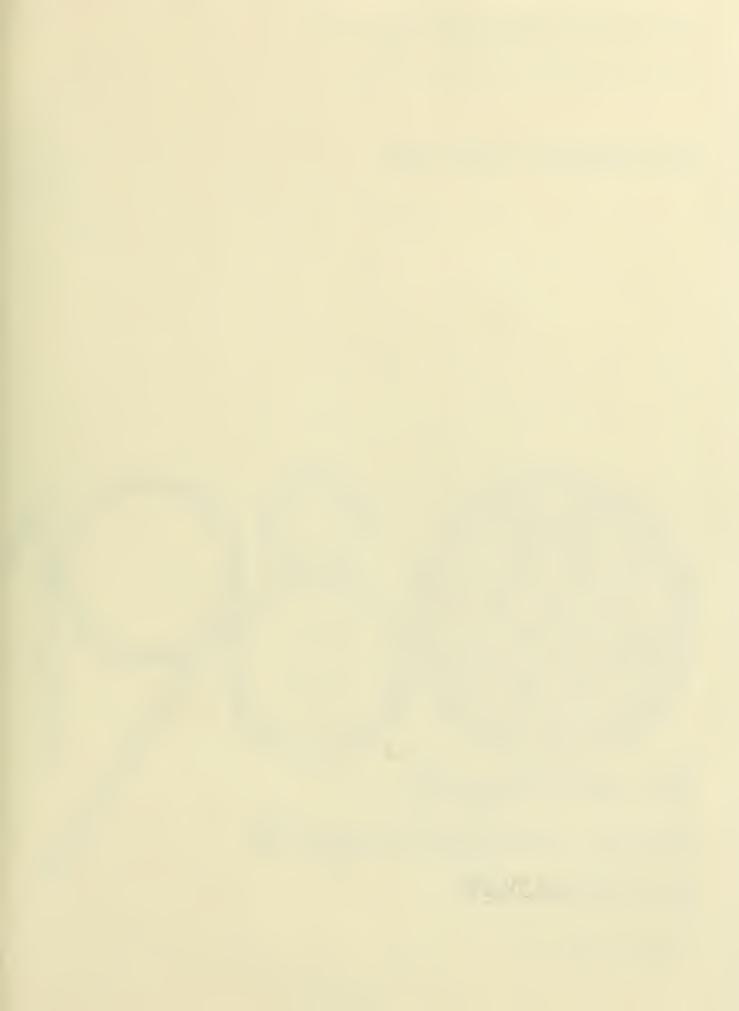
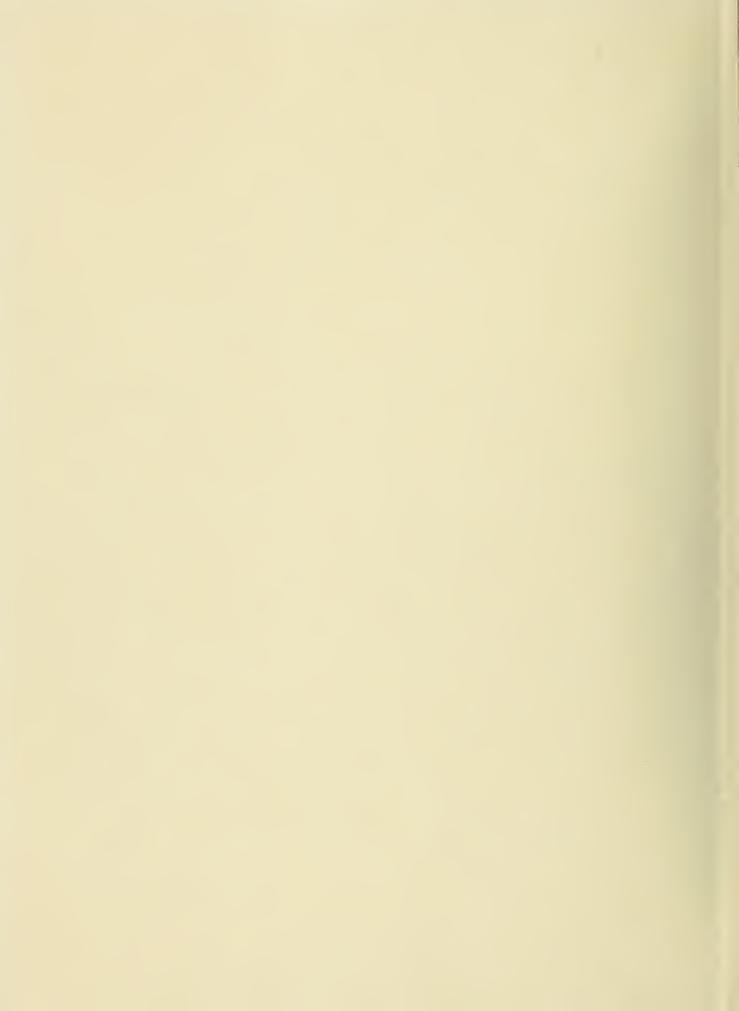
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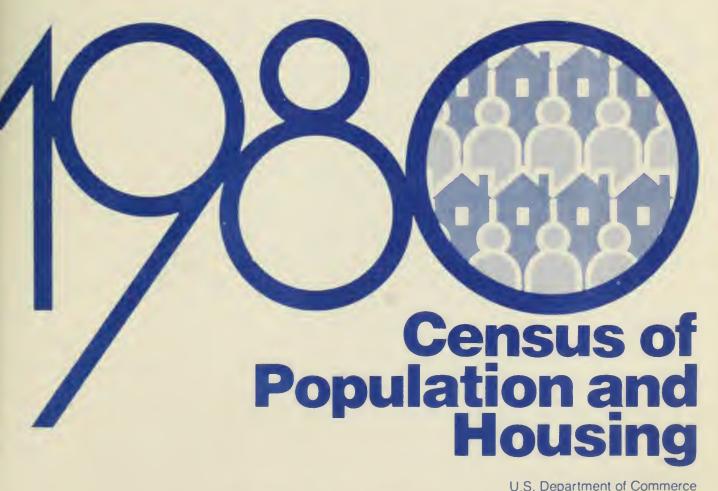




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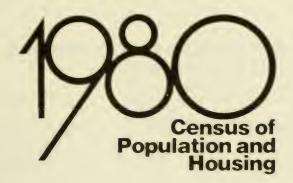
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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

NEBRASKA

PHC80-4-29

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[for meaning of symbols, see Introduction - For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

	(For meaning o	f symbols, see	Introduction	For definitions
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
PERSONS				
Tetal persons, 1980 Tetal persons, 1970 Percent change, 1970 to 1980	1 569 825 1 485 333	523 079 490 499	522 919 492 357	523 827 502 477
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	5 7 76 644	5 6 14 989	6 2 1 820	59 836
Persons per square mile	20 5	34 9	287 3	8.8
Land area in square kilometers	198 508 7 9	38 820 13 5	4 713 111 0	154 975
Urban	987 859	298 449	462 978	226 432
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN	1 490 381	509 424	467 490	513 467
Mich	48 390	4 026	43 681	683
Percent of total persons American Indian, Essumo, and Alleut	9 195	4 704	8.4 2.329	2 162
Asian and Poofic Islander ¹	7 002	2 322	3 463	1 217
Other	14 857 28 025	2 603 4 795	5 956 10 747	6 298
Spanish origin ² Percent of total persons	18	09	2 1	2.4
SEX				
Female	765 894 803 931	256 070 267 009	253 494 269 425	256 330 267 497
AGE				
Under 5 years	122 946 238 952	38 499 73 910	42 107 85 539	42 340 79 503
5 to 14 years	147 249	50 046	50 322	46 881
16 and 17 years 18 and 19 years	58 080 61 977	18 209 23 363	20 474 20 047	19 397 18 567
20 to 24 years	148 734	54 905	50 766	43 063
20 and 21 years	60 847 249 201	23 979 81 144	19 738 92 270	17 130 75 787
35 to 44 years	163 774 150 653	51 696 49 315	59 719 49 694	52 359
45 to 54 years	142 632	48 605	42 334	51 644 51 693
62 to 64 years	39 549 114 021	13 706 40 727	11 056 29 016	14 787 44 278
75 to 84 years	67 919	25 219	15 963	26 737
85 years and over	23 744 29 7	9 013	5 189 28.3	9 542 31.3
VOTING-AGE PERSONS	• ' '	30.0	20.5	31.5
Persons 18 years and over	1 122 655	383 987	364 998	373 670
Male	537 444 585 211	185 078 198 909	172 776 192 222	179 590 194 080
Whose	1 074 734	375 317	331 614	367 803
Back	29 548 5 077	2 870 2 596	26 242 1 306	436 1 175
American Indian, Eslumo, and Aleut	4 780	1 630	2 374	776
Spanish ongin?	15 855	2 894	6 210	6 751
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	£23. £88	100 000	307 500	100 707
Femily households	571 400 411 708 219 737	192 090 136 349	186 523 133 748	192 787 141 611
With persons under 18 years	219 737 359 723	69 172 120 919	77 582 111 239	72 983 127 565
With persons under 18 years	187 587	60 344	62 370	64 873
Female householder no husband present	40 490 27 319	11 627 7 428	18 520 13 310	10 343 6 581
Noviamily households	159 692	55 741	52 775	51 176
Persons in households Persons in nonfamily households	1 521 345 186 463	499 766 66 200	510 805 62 676	510 774 57 587
Persons living alone	138 942	47 835	44 843	46 264
65 years and over	62 300 48 480	22 658 23 313	15 393 12 114	24 249 13 053
benate of institution	23 465	10 166	5 105	8 194
Persons per household	2 66	2 60	2 74	2 65
ROUSING UNITS	424 420	207 351	199 118	218 360
Year-round housing units Year-round housing units Occupied housing units With 1 01 or more persons per room	624 829 618 699	206 144	198 271	214 284
Occupied housing units	571 400 12 052	192 090 3 375	186 523 4 330	192 787 4 347
	0 0/0	3 375 2 854	4 330 1 774	2 250
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	390 931 68 4	132 354 68 9	119 920 64 3	71 9
Renter-occupied housing units With 1 01 or more persons per room	68 4 180 469 4 798	59 736 1 375	66 603 1 735	54 130
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	3 805	1 389	1 425	991
PERSONS IN UNIT		22 222	2	
With 1 01 or more persons per room	73 092 12 303	20 299 5 297	26 475 2 979	26 318 4 027
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	297 292 104 754	97 010 33 376	104 899 32 377	95 383 39 001
	104 903	35 246	37 453	32 204
\$50,000 to \$79 999 \$80,000 to \$99 999	68 967 10 382	22 552 3 281	26 621 4 484	19 794 2 617
7100,000 10 \$147 777	6 308	1 984	2 908	1 416
\$150 000 or more	\$38 000	\$38 300	1 056 \$40 500	\$34 700
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-accupied housing units ess than \$150	157 443 56 609	50 949 18 831	63 532 17 448	42 962 20 330
450 to \$199	39 055	13 774	16 295	8 986
.200 to \$249 .250 to \$299	28 166 14 637	9 027	14 144 7 511	4 995
J00 to \$399	7 748	1 917	4 614	1 217
400 or more	9 476	2 766		203 4 298
Addison	\$170	\$167		\$142

"Excludes - Other Asian and Pacific Islander - groups identified in sample tabulations. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning af symbols, see Introduction. For definitions af terms, see appendixes A and 8]

	Persons Hausing units														
The State		Perc	ent		Age							Occupied			
Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More											Lacking complete plumbing	Fomily with femole house-		Median value	Median contract rent
	Total	8lack	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Medion	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	for exclusive use	holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	(dollars), specified owner	(dollors), specified renter
The State	1 569 825	3.1	1.8	1 122 655	205 684	29.7	624 829	618 699	571 400	68.4	1.2	7.1	2.66	38 000	170
Congressional District 1	523 079	0.8	0.9	383 987	74 959	30.0	207 351	206 144	192 090	68.9	1.5	6.1	2.60	38 300	167
COUNTIES															
8utler Coss (pt.)	9 330 4 752	0.1	0.1 0.4	6 695 3 351	1 792 590	35.2 31.3	3 809 2 023	3 747 1 830	3 379 1 687	76.5 83.5	3.8 1.5	4.2 5.4	2.70 2.82	22 900 36 400	111 143 97
Cedar Colfax Cuming	11 375 9 890 11 664	-	0.3 0.8 0.4	7 670 7 090 8 134	1 980 2 030 1 986	30.4 34.1 32.6	4 094 4 042 4 324	4 087 3 989 4 321	3 819 3 684 4 052	76.3 77.7 73.0	2.3 2.8 1.5	3.9 4.5 3.7	2.92 2.64 2.82	25 700 27 700 33 600	97 121 111
Oakota Dixon	16 573 7 137 35 847	0.3 - 0.2	2.9 0.4 0.4	11 158 5 018 25 794	1 712 1 327 5 418	27.5 33.0 31.7	6 129 2 849 14 243	6 113 2 801 14 156	5 716 2 551 13 292	71.1 76.2 70.3	1.1 2.6 1.2	3.7 7.7 4.5 6.1	2.86 2.76	37 600 24 800 34 300	185 114 153
Dodge Fillmore Goge	7 920 24 456	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.3 0.6	5 775 18 327	1 573 4 432	36.3 34.9	3 276 9 911	3 270 9 898	3 009 9 245	75.0 73.6	1.7 1.3	4.1 5.9	2.62 2.55 2.51	27 900 30 200	105 129
Jeffersan Jahnsan	9 817 5 285	0.1	0.8 0.2	7 472 3 915	2 025 1 152	37.8 39.4	4 271 2 201	4 268 2 197	3 936 2 040	75.5 79.8	2.3 2.2	5.0 3.9	2.45 2.55	22 400 22 800	102 89 87
Knox Lancaster Madison	11 457 192 884 31 382	1.8 0.1	0.3 1.5 0.5	8 163 145 839 22 776	2 196 19 572 4 580	34.7 27.6 29.5	4 804 76 378 12 327	4 519 76 332 12 311	4 176 71 769 11 586	75.7 61.4 68.7	2.9 0.7 1.9	4.4 7.5 5.6	2.68 2.52 2.61	24 700 47 300 40 100	192 168
Nemaho Otoe Pownee	8 367 15 183 3 937	1.0 0.1	0.7 0.5 0.4	6 288 11 087 3 029	1 539 2 943 977	33.1 36.0 45.0	3 497 6 320 1 799	3 464 6 302 1 792	3 200 5 801 1 578	71.0 73.5 79.8	2.5 1.8 4.5	5.3 5.6 3.2	2.49 2.55 2.45	27 500 31 200 13 300	118 127 83
Pierce Richardson	8 481 11 315	Ξ	0.1 0.5	5 997 8 504	1 452 2 536	33.3 39.3	3 240 4 918	3 240 4 889	3 046 4 479	76.8 73.1	2.2 1.8	4.0 5.6	2.74 2.46	31 200 22 600	104 96
SalineSaunders	13 131 18 716	0.3 0.1	0.5 0.4	9 892 13 151	2 612 2 949	34.3 32.5	5 393 7 589	5 295 7 468	4 925 6 603	75.0 79.8	2.2 2.1	4.3 4.8	2.50 2.80	31 200 33 600	13.5 12.9
Seward Stanton Thurston	15 789 6 549 7 186	0.3	0.5 0.3 0.6	11 584 4 323 4 736	2 215 799 965	28.6 27.9 28.9	5 692 2 289 2 571	5 647 2 286 2 569	5 258 2 152 2 347	71.1 77.6 63.3	1.3 1.6 4.5	3.8 3.9 12.7	2.73 3.01 3.01	38 600 37 200 24 200	139 119 101
Wayne York	9 858 14 798	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.4	7 538 10 681	1 366 2 241	27.2 31.3	3 571 5 791	3 566 5 787	3 332 5 428	69.1 71.0	2.4 0.8	3.5 4.6	2.60 2.63	39 800 37 100	133 141
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beatrice city	12 891 23 979	0.1 0.2	0.5 0.5	9 843 17 451	2 605 3 501	36.0 30.9	5 611 9 542	5 611 9 539	5 255 9 129	69.7 67.1	0.8 1.0	7.0 7.3 7.9	2.36 2.54	33 500 34 900	138 158
Lincoln city Norfolk city	171 932 19 449	2.0 0.1	1.6 0.5	131 549 14 262	17 746 2 713	27.4 28.7	69 138 7 973	69 104 7 965	64 934 7 471	58.9 64.1	0.7 2.0	6.2	2.46 2.53	46 800 42 100	192 177
Cangressianal Oistrict 2	522 919	8.4	2.1	364 998	50 168	28.3	199 118	198 271	186 523	64.3	1.0	9.9	2.74	40 500	190
COUNTIES				(50)				2 121	0.071	71.0		4.7	0.54	0/ 100	00
Burt Cass (pt.) Oauglas	8 813 15 545 397 038	0.2 10.0	0.3 0.7 2.1	6 501 10 792 281 500	1 849 2 011 41 483	38.3 30.8 28.7	3 803 6 299 155 636	3 694 6 083 155 311	3 371 5 463 146 129	71.8 74.8 63.3	2.1 1.3 1.0	4.7 5.3 10.8	2.56 2.80 2.66	26 100 34 500 39 100	93 137 185
Sarpy Washingtan	86 015 15 508	4.4 0.4	2.7 0.4	55 356 10 849	2 909 1 916	25.3 30.6	27 692 5 688	27 566 5 617	26 303 5 257	64.4 75.3	0.5 1.2	7.6 5.3	3.19 2.84	48 000 41 700	229 139
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bellevue city Omaho city	21 813 314 255	5.1 12.0	2.5 2.3	15 132 227 709	982 38 426	26.5 29.4	7 798 125 445	7 797 125 381	7 584 118 465	62.5 61.3	0.8 1.1	8.8 11.8	2.86 2.59	47 300 34 400	224 175
Congressianal Oistrict 3	523 827	0.1	2.4	373 670	80 557	31.3	218 360	214 284	192 787	71.9	1.2	5.4	2.65	34 700	142
COUNTIES															
Adams Antelope Arthur	30 656 8 675	0.4 -	0.9 0.2	22 831 6 092	4 790 1 587	31.0 33.2	12 657 3 689	12 638 3 658	11 740 3 202	65.4 76.8	1.0 1.9	6.5 3.B 3.5	2.48 2.6B	41 400 25 600 14 100	158 89
Banner Blaine	513 918 867	=	1.2 0.2	377 649 597	76 101 140	36.3 33.5 32.1	233 410 368	213 381 347	198 315 307	62.6 69.5 70.7	0.5 0.6 2.6	1.0 3.9	2.59 2.91 2.82	23 200 11 100	158 89 90 100 75 94 191 80
Boone Box Butte Bayd	7 391 13 696 3 331	0.3	0.2 3.8 0.3	5 212 9 628 2 524	1 343 1 717 737	33.6 27.8 41.3	3 066 5 548 1 457	3 046 5 503 1 422	2 681 5 03B 1 267	73.6 69.5 81.0	2.0 1.3 3.3 1.5	1.0 3.9 4.5 5.2 3.8 4.9	2.71 2.68 2.58	22 600 43 400 16 300	94 191 80
BrownBuffala	4 377 34 797	0.1	0.3 2.3	3 129 25 664	796 4 162	33.9 26.3	1 996 13 439	1 939 13 392	1 698 12 284	76.1 65.7	1.5 1.3	4.9 6.1	2.56 2.63	16 300 28 700 44 500	112 166
Cherry	4 758 6 758	- -	1.0 0.3	3 299 4 853 7 288	759 997	32.3 32.5	2 099 2 963	1 97B 2 944	1 722 2 502	78.6 69.0	0.4 1.2	3.6 5.0	2.69 2.67	31 100 27 100	115 129
Cheyenne Clay Custer	10 057 8 106 13 877	0.1	2.4 0.7 0.3	7 2B8 5 771 10 095	1 567 1 437 2 725	32.9 33.3 35.9	4 473 3 354 6 180	4 450 3 339 6 150	3 935 3 012 5 271	72.5 76.5 74.6	0.6 1.2 1.6	6.5 4.2 4.5	2.53 2.64 2.58	2B 200 23 600 25 000	118 109 105
0awes 0awson	9 609 22 304	0.B 0.1	1.6 2.6	7 207 15 589	1 404 3 116	27.9 30.7	3 965 9 363	3 927 8 928	3 498 8 179	68.0 73.7	1.4 0.9	6.8 4.9	2.47 2.69	31 800 35 900	105 137 150
Oeuel Oundy Franklin	2 462 2 861 4 377	0.1	4.5 0.3 0.4	1 796 2 163 3 307	530 593 1 054	39.1 39.0 42.3	1 118 1 438 2 054	1 097 1 418 2 032	963 1 148 1 743	76.2 72.6 79.8	0.8 1.B 1.9	5.0 2.4 3.8	2.53 2.43 2.45	26 700 21 300 18 800	150 81 84 86
FrantierFurnas	3 647 6 486	_	0.6 0.4	2 637 4 916	620 1 627	32.2 41.3	1 790 3 080	1 609 3 071	1 344 2 613	74.9 75.7	2.4 0.7	3.6 3.B	2.67 2.39	27 400 20 000	111 84
¹Persans af Spanish arigin may be af			r		. 02,	.1.0	- 500	5 071 1	2 0.0	, 5.,	0.7	0.0			

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[for meaning of symbols, see Introduction - For definitions of terms -see appendixes A and B]

		1.41.301.13					Troughly Grits								
=1		Perc	Tent		Age							Occupied			
The State Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Total	Block	Spanish origin'	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	îotal	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 3—Con															
Garden Garfield Gosper Grunt Greeley Ned Mamilton Markon Markon Markon Markon Markon Markon Markon	2 802 2 363 2 140 877 3 462 47 690 9 301 4 292 1 356 4 079	0 3	0 3 0 3 0 4 0 3 0 2 2 8 0 6 0 1 0 5	2 144 1 723 1 550 610 2 385 33 333 6 487 3 206 963 2 933	619 533 347 119 673 5 964 1 299 920 178 752	41 2 38 5 35 5 30 5 33 7 29 7 31 3 39 0 33 0 34 1	1 401 1 075 1 249 430 1 424 18 769 3 602 2 129 671 1 741	1 383 1 059 874 425 1 410 18 735 3 558 2 116 665 1 722	1 130 914 774 322 1 213 17 463 3 271 1 688 480 1 536	71 1 71 6 77 9 63 7 79 7 67 5 69 8 78 2 75 4 77 9	1 2 3.3 1 4 1 9 1 6 0 9 0 6 0 9 0 8 0 9	4 0 5 5 4 1 7 1 4 9 6 6 4 0 4 6 4 2 3 8	2 41 2 52 2 70 2 72 2 77 2 67 2 77 2 51 2 83 2 61	24 000 23 100 35 400 16 300 18 600 43 600 35 800 22 300 21 800 21 300	90 79 130 108 88 174 131 89 92 97
Molt	13 552 990 6 773 7 053 9 364 1 301 4 882 36 455 983 859	01	0 3 1 9 0 5 1 4 3 9 0 2 3 1 4 2 0 5 0 2	9 345 729 4 693 5 118 6 640 916 3 444 25 271 674 618	2 083 190 1 123 1 179 1 275 205 677 4 342 145 144	30 4 36 6 33 4 33 6 32 4 33.3 32 2 29 3 31 4 35 7	5 411 449 2 662 2 826 4 785 566 2 032 14 760 402 367	5 359 437 2 652 2 797 4 047 561 2 020 14 412 393 358	4 790 378 2 364 2 543 3 491 479 1 800 13 245 349 319	74 4 77 2 78.5 73 1 73 3 73 5 73 1 70.6 73 4 73.0	2 0 1 6 1 5 0.7 0.6 4 0 0.7 0 8 1 7 2.2	5.5 9 0 3 7 4.1 5.8 2 3 6 0 6.2 3.7 4 7	2 78 2 54 2.83 2.63 2.65 2 72 2.67 2 72 2 74 2.69	28 900 28 100 29 600 36 900 38 000 27 800 30 600 44 000 27 300 18 800	114 110 111 139 142 107 117 182 133 87
McPherson Merrick Norril Norril Norril Norril Perkins Perkins Philips Parie Poli Red Willow	593 8 945 6 085 4 740 6 726 3 637 9 769 28 852 6 320 12 615		-0659040118099030113	432 6 195 4 328 3 348 4 911 2 607 7 130 19 850 4 500 9 116	105 1 406 1 037 886 1 335 638 1 744 3 529 1 265 1 954	37 2 31 9 33 1 34 0 37 3 34 0 34 1 28 8 35 4 31 7	264 3 604 2 592 1 977 2 899 1 559 4 082 10 937 2 575 5 309	235 3 426 2 496 1 955 2 882 1 536 4 071 10 831 2 564 5 294	221 3 129 2 230 1 712 2 590 1 361 3 699 10 084 2 322 4 795	73 8 75.0 69 7 76.8 77.2 76.8 72 5 75.1 77.7 73 1	2 7 1 2 1.3 2 0 1 1 0.4 1 1 0.7 0.9 0.8	0.9 5.0 4.2 4.8 4.4 2.8 4.8 5.5 3.7 5.4	2.68 2.80 2.67 2.69 2.53 2.63 2.56 2.84 2.66 2.59	20 700 29 300 27 800 21 400 21 200 32 900 35 800 42 400 25 200 34 600	108 117 114 93 85 112 129 158 94 137
Rock Scoris Bluff Sheridon Sheridon Souris Bluff Sheridon Souris Bluff	2 383 38 344 7 544 4 226 1 845 7 582 973 5 633 4 858 1 060	0.2 0 1 - 0 1 - - -	0 3 12 3 1 2 0 1 4 0 0 4 0 4	1 669 26 781 5 375 2 976 1 327 5 642 676 4 093 3 600 708	396 4 989 1 290 875 254 1 665 119 1 158 1 131 136	31 6 30 1 33 9 36.7 34 2 39 0 29 9 36 3 41 7 29 0	1 040 15 320 3 177 1 815 821 3 182 426 2 543 2 205 542	1 034 14 995 3 147 1 801 788 3 179 426 2 533 2 197 429	883 13 813 2 813 1 530 663 2 922 358 2 170 1 915 368	73.4 68.8 71.5 76.7 70.3 79.7 75.4 74.5 77.9 69.0	1.6 0.9 1.7 3.3 2.4 1.4 1.1 1.2 1.9 2.2	3 6 7 1 6 0 4 6 4 5 3 9 3 9 3 3 3 8 4 3	2.67 2.73 2.62 2.71 2.78 2.52 2.72 2.55 2.47 2.88	28 600 37 300 27 800 20 500 21 700 21 800 21 400 26 500 20 900 19 800	97 154 111 81 91 101 100 92 87 88

Housing units

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

72.0 63.2 61.6 58.9 68.0 63.9

0.5 1.0 0.9 1.3 0.7 0.9

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Grand Island only
Hashings only
Examely only
Sorth Partie only
Controlled Asia

2.67 2.51 2.37 2.53 2.63 2.51

6.6 7.5 7.0 6.9 7.2 8.6

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Dato ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

[Dato ore estimate	ares basea on a	sample, see intr	oduction. For n
The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
1 569 825 987 874 634 225 353 649 581 951 178 113	523 024 298 517 183 953 114 564 224 507 76 704	522 974 462 985 450 272 12 713 59 989 9 569	523 827 226 372 226 372 297 455 91 840
784 588 10 334 92 699 11 790 352 873 1 226 1 230 61 614 10 892 8 167 23 554	523 024 262 357 3 833 29 169 3 318 143 510 211 14 943 1 125 2 522 2 944 51 366 1 438 9 912 258 48 454	522 974 237 640 2 224 27 675 3 419 65 750 863 23 928 8 665 2 864 10 929 122 1 805 1 774 7 970 439 78 631	523 827 284 591 4 277 35 855 5 053 143 613 341 156 22 743 1 102 2 781 9 681 9 77 573 2 845 16 188 9 39 187
621 393	204 834	239 375	177 184
163 844	55 833	45 959	62 052
96 428	37 294	29 565	29 569
199 385	67 613	74 568	57 204
66 044	22 101	25 804	18 139
371 292	133 085	130 248	107 959
250 749	76 825	103 270	70 654
16 197	2 465	11 703	2 029
31 180	6 030	16 852	8 298
1 521 332	499 672	510 902	510 758
414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
63 127	22 290	22 231	18 606
94 985	33 099	29 970	31 916
362 313	121 655	111 868	128 790
552 242	173 099	199 186	179 957
34 162	12 545	13 170	8 447
2.66	2.60	2.74	2.64
3.21	3.15	3.31	3.16
572 615	192 373	186 678	193 564
138 560	47 853	44 699	46 008
185 583	64 963	55 467	65 153
90 577	29 867	31 225	29 485
86 529	27 829	29 986	28 714
44 840	13 786	15 395	15 659
26 526	8 075	9 906	8 545
414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
215 642	67 768	75 759	72 115
364 172	122 021	112 326	129 825
186 489	59 806	61 777	64 906
39 451	11 298	18 426	9 727
24 874	6 694	12 286	5 894
48 493	23 352	12 072	13 069
805	496	170	139
17 650	6 849	3 928	6 873
4 872	2 697	1 002	1 173
19 120	12 512	2 964	3 644
6 046	798	4 008	1 240
581 088	198 592	188 440	194 056
163 883	60 035	55 980	47 868
372 214	124 344	114 950	132 920
4 955	1 411	2 318	1 226
14 854	5 163	4 258	5 433
25 182	7 639	10 934	6 609
626 953	212 180	206 882	207 891
135 887	48 418	51 254	36 215
369 291	123 664	114 205	131 422
6 649	1 795	3 224	1 630
80 310	28 177	22 063	30 070
34 816	10 126	16 136	8 554
353 391	117 023	128 421	107 947
474 226	146 805	166 536	160 885
1 342	1 254	1 297	1 490
	The State 1 569 825 987 874 634 225 353 649 581 951 178 113 1 569 825 784 588 10 334 10 23 641 10 892 2 699 11 790 352 873 1 226 1 230 61 614 10 892 2 744 6 057 2 744 6 057 34 070 .766 23 554 270 621 393 163 844 96 428 199 385 66 044 371 23 574 16 197 31 180 1 521 332 414 503 63 127 94 985 362 313 552 242 334 162 2.66 3.21 572 615 138 560 185 583 152 342 2.66 3.21 572 615 138 560 185 583 152 242 344 4 503 215 642 2.66 3.21 572 615 138 560 185 583 90 577 94 985 362 313 552 242 344 4 890 4 874 48 493 4 816 581 088 163 883 372 214 4 955 17 650 4 874 581 088 163 883 372 214 4 955 17 650 4 874 581 088 163 883 372 214 4 955 14 854 25 182 66 349 34 816	The State 1 569 825	1 569 825 523 024 522 974 563 422 5183 953 450 272 353 649 114 564 12 713 581 951 224 507 59 989 178 113 76 704 9 569 178 458 581 51 224 507 59 889 178 113 76 704 9 569 178 458 581 581 581 224 507 59 889 178 113 76 704 9 569 178 458 581 581 581 581 581 581 581 581 581 5

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction, For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Data are estimat	es based on a s	ample, see introd	duction For n
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH Total person	1 549 825	523 024	522 974	523 827
Born in State of residence Born in different State Born is different State Born is directed, at sec etc.	1 538 824 1 101 594 429 921 7 309	513 713 391 252 120 731 1 730	507 711 307 752 195 507 4 452	517 400 402 590 113 683 1 127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	31 001	9 311	15 263	6 427
SPEAK ENGLISH Persons 5 to 17 years	324 887	100 762	115 812	106 313
Seeds only English or home		97 830 1 2 932 904 817 67 2 028 1 806 222	112 727 3 085 1 183 1 026 157 1 902 1 753 149	105 439 2 874 1 850 1 623 227 1 024 920 104
Persona 18 years and over Speak only English of home Speak is hapuage other than English of home Speak English very well or well Speak English or well or not of all Other tanguage spoken of home Speak English or well or not of all Speak English very well or well Speak English very well or mor of all	1 061 849 60 515 13 657 11 657 2 000	383 850 362 757 21 093 2 416 2 127 289 18 677 17 453 1 224	345 259 344 949 20 310 5 083 4 382 701 15 227 13 754 1 473	373 255 354 143 19 112 6 158 5 148 1 010 12 954 11 900 1 054
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY				
Werkers 16 years and ever	716 048 577 406 449 709 127 697 17 955 57 231 12 598 50 858	241 595 189 463 145 142 44 321 5 287 22 299 4 303 20 243	243 852 212 747 162 479 50 268 12 270 11 126 2 029 5 680	230 601 175 196 142 088 33 108 398 23 806 6 266 24 935
Worked or home	1 14	1 15	1 15	1 12
Persons 3 years old and over serolled in school. Nation	424 355 16 899 6 471	143 331 5 641 2 263	155 822 7 210 2 257	125 202 4 048 1 951
Private Kindergamen and elementary (1 to 6 years) Public Private High school (1 to 4 years) Public Private Callege Callege	10 428 214 977 190 719 24 258 107 583 97 857 9 726 84 896	3 378 66 384 58 245 8 139 34 275 31 547 2 728 37 031	4 953 77 790 65 787 12 003 37 833 32 471 5 362 32 989	2 097 70 803 66 687 4 116 35 475 33 839 1 636 14 876
Philic Private YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	70 036 14 860	31 606 5 425	24 669 8 320	13 761 1 115
Persons 25 years old and over Bamentary (0 to 6 years) High school: 1 to 3 years 4 years	912 153 137 561 105 055 370 302	305 774 53 142 34 217 122 669	294 404 31 036 34 903 115 986	311 975 53 383 35 935 131 647
College 1 to 3 years	157 693 141 542 73.4	50 093 45 653 71 4	54 547 57 932 77.6	53 053 37 957 71 4
RESIDENCE IN 1975 Parsons 5 years and ever	1 448 408 768 775	484 810 260 542	481 118 237 412	482 480 270 821
Different house in United States Same county Different county Same State Different State Different State Northeast North Central South West Abroad	664 691 353 261 311 430 158 910 152 520 9 540 71 709 25 957 45 314 14 942	220 745 118 509 102 236 61 648 40 588 1 753 22 732 6 133 9 970 3 523	234 223 128 070 106 153 34 740 71 413 6 505 32 668 14 463 17 777 9 483	209 723 106 682 103 041 62 522 40 519 1 282 16 309 5 361 17 567 1 936
Ovilian persons 16 years and over	1 167 706 193 679	401 836 62 790	373 203 67 503	392 667 63 386
Percent of ovilian persons 16 years and over Male veteran Percent of male ovilian persons 16 years and over	16.6 187 287 33 7	15.6 60 646 31 3	18-1 64 764 37 6	16.1 61 877 32 7
WORK DISABILITY STATUS Reniesthytianed persons 16 to 64 years	968 836 67 958 34 071	223 831 21 642 10 687	334 142 22 704 12 366	310 843 23 612 11 018
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS	26 463	8 317	9 962	8 184
Heriostifurinaed persons 16 to 64 years	948 834 10 877 189 057	323 831 3 069 68 586	334 142 4 661 46 503	310 863 3 147 73 968
With a public transportation disability	20 261	7 083	6 487	6 691

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Oata are estimates based an a sample, see Introduction. Far meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix 8]

	(Oata are estime	ates based an a	sample, see Intr	aduction. Far m
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	District 2	District 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 180 393 756 882	402 153 254 811	385 379 260 433	392 861 241 638
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	63.4	67.6	61.5
Civilion labor force	744 195 716 633	254 494 245 642	248 257 236 403	241 444 234 588
Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor farce	27 562 3.7	8 852 3.5	11 854 4.8	6 856 2.8
Not in lobor force	423 511	147 342	124 946	151 223
Female, 16 years and over	613 387	207 984	202 122	203 281
Lobor force Percent of female, 16 years and over	314 859 51.3	107 718 51.8	112 509 55.7	94 632 46.6
Civilion lobor forceEmployed	313 588 302 312	107 693 104 053	111 274 106 761	94 621 91 498
Unemployed	11 276	3 640	4 513	3 123
Percent of civilion lobor force	3.6 298 528	3.4 100 266	4.1 89 613	3.3 108 649
Female, 16 years and over	613 387	207 984	202 122	203 281
With own children under 6 years	102 551 50 622	32 238 17 487	34 874 17 074	35 439 16 061
With own children 6 to 17 years only	110 454 74 200	34 876 23 950	40 151 27 312	35 427 22 938
CLASS OF WORKER	, , 200			
Employed persons 16 years and over	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Private wage and salary workers Federal government workers	496 260 20 544	158 738 6 063	186 914 8 481	150 608 6 000
State government workers Local government workers	36 004 63 215	19 747 21 133	8 028 19 026	8 229 23 056
Self-employed workersUnpaid family workers	63 215 91 726	35 789	12 946	42 991 3 704
	8 884	4 172	1 008	3 704
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Monogerial and professional specialty occupations	152 192 71 495	50 207 22 974	59 885 28 725	42 100 19 796
Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	80 697	27 233	31 160	22 304
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations Technicions and related support occupations	197 332 18 101	63 682 6 339	79 850 7 445	53 800 4 317
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clerical	71 652 107 579	22 379 34 964	27 265 45 140	22 008 27 475
Service occupations	98 878	35 220	32 638	31 020
Private hausehold occupations Protective service occupations	3 646 6 973	1 205 2 430	1 023 2 949	1 418 1 594
Service occupations, except protective and household	88 259 73 722	31 585 27 844	28 666 4 630	28 008 41 248
Service occupations, except protective and household farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Operators, fabricators, and loborers	82 897 111 612	28 850 39 839	25 624 33 776	28 423 37 997
machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44 536	17 061	13 939	13 536
Tronspartation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34 022 33 054	11 051 11 727	9 811 10 026	13 160 11 301
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	716 633 78 840	245 642 29 197	236 403 5 549	234 588 44 094
Construction	43 296	14 675	12 731	15 890
MonufocturingNandurable goods	99 046 45 269	38 540 20 155	32 861 15 515	27 645 9 599
Nandurable goods Ourable goods Transportation	53 777 40 771	18 385 11 106	17 346 15 400	18 046 14 265
Tronsportotion Communications and other public utilities Wholesole trade	26 063 33 961	7 480	10 850 12 329	7 733
Retail trade	120 958	10 482 39 724	41 335	39 899
Finonce, insurance, ond real estate 8usiness and repair services	44 014 24 929	13 078 7 690	22 510 11 422	8 426 5 817
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services Professional and related services	27 236 148 775	8 779 52 315	9 114 54 094	9 343 42 366
Health services	58 363	18 644	23 404	16 315
Other professional and related services	63 328 27 084	24 893 8 778	19 493 11 197	18 942 7 109
Public odministration	28 744	12 576	8 208	7 960
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979 Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979_	479 142	162 847	157 287	159 008
Worked in 1979	476 955 339 242	162 196 111 725	156 092 110 310	158 667 117 207
40 to 49 weeks	49 151	17 628	18 034 27 748	13 489
1 to 39 weeks Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	88 562 415 326	32 843 139 008	134 983	27 971 141 335
50 to 52 weeks With unemployment in 1979	415 326 316 291 55 645	103 143 20 095	103 183 23 727	109 965 11 823
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.8	10.7	12.7	12.0
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	368 966	127 077	127 635	114 254
Worked in 1979	365 377	125 806	126 074 67 756	113 497
50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks	191 018 47 233	65 356 16 945	17 301	57 906 12 987
1 to 39 weeks Usually worked 35 or mare haurs per week	127 126 232 442	43 505 79 030	41 017 84 078	42 604 69 334
50 to 52 weeks With unemployment in 1979	143 039 48 743	48 600 18 198	53 752 20 369	40 687 10 176
Meon weeks of unemployment	10.7	10.2	11.0	11.1
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	104 388	38 293	44 096	21 999
In 1979 Unemployed 15 ar more weeks	27 026	9 081	12 062	5 883
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979				
No workers	414 503 40 456	136 984 14 237	134 477 12 167	143 042 14 052
1 worker2 or more workers	128 137 245 910	40 189 82 558	40 876 81 434	47 072 81 918
		32 330	31 -34	3. 7.0

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Date are estimates based on a sample, see introduction, for meaning of symbols, see introduction, for definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Data are estimate	es based on a sc	ample, see introd	luction. For m
The State	D. Com	Daniel I	Dans 2	Orașa 2
Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
INCOME IN 1979				
Households	572 415	192 373	184 678	193 544
Lass than \$5 000 \$5,000 to \$7,499	76 353 48 213	26 663 16 629	19 780 13 343	29 910 18 241
\$7,500 to \$9,999		16 717	12 770	17 103
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999	87 945	33 434 29 666	28 074	34 746 30 205
\$20,000 to \$24,999	74 663	24 782	28 656 28 074 26 477 31 954 16 386 8 238 \$18 028	23 404
\$25,000 to \$34 999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	82 658 38 583	26 629 11 722	16 386	24 075 10 475
\$50,000 or more	19 774	6 131	8 238	5 405
Median Mean	\$18 794	\$15 445 \$18 225	\$21 006	\$14 469 \$17 227
Feedles		136 984	134 477	143 042
Less than \$5,000	27 188	9 467	6 750	10 971
\$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999	24 871 28 023	8 303 9 352	6 426 7 425	10 142 11 246
\$10,000 to \$14 999	28 023 67 769 71 547 65 577	22 944	18 474	26 351 25 990
\$13,000 to \$14,999	65 577	24 266 21 816	21 291 22 480	21 281
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75 516	24 343 10 853	28 901 15 177	22 272
\$7,500 to \$7,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 or \$49,999	75 516 35 773 18 239	5 640	7 553	9 743 5 046
	\$17 122	\$18 803 \$21 322	\$21 400	\$17 305 \$19 885
Mean			\$24 243	
Unrelated Individuals 15 years and over Less than \$2,000	27 667	80 445 12 546	71 041 7 695	63 004 7 426
\$2,000 to \$2,999	20 958	8 457	5 240 11 235	7 261 13 315
\$3,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$7,999 \$8,000 to \$7,999	39 873 38 604 21 117 35 140 23 853 6 141 1 137 \$6 370 \$8 450	15 323 14 257 7 764	12 853	11 494
\$8,000 to \$9,999	21 117	7 764 12 507	7 353 12 998	6 000
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999	23 853	7 418	10 530	6 000 9 635 5 905 1 708
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6 141	1 829	2 604	1 708 260
\$50,000 or more Median	\$6 370	\$5 728	\$7 621	\$5 819
Medit		\$7 681	\$9 723	\$7 997
Per capita income	\$6 936	\$6 804	\$7 579	\$6 426
Per copita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 007	\$6 894	\$7 636	\$6 487
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979 With earnings	482 526	142 345	159 213	160 948
Mean earnings	\$18 689	162 365 \$17 899	\$21 004	417 104
With Social Security income	155 190	55 619	41 277 \$4 157	58 294 \$3 901
With public assistance income	\$3 966 24 944	\$3 891 7 752	10 216	6 976
Mean public assistance income	\$2 318	\$2 226	\$2 476	\$2 187
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN				
FAMILY IN 1979 he workers	\$10 740	\$11 112	\$11 346	\$9 838
1 worker	\$18 727	\$18 076	\$21 002	\$17 308
2 or more workers	\$25 177	\$24 664	\$27 797	\$23 090
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979				
All income Levels in 1979 Families	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
With reinted children under 18 years.	220 690	69 076	77 901	73 713
With related children 5 to 17 years	172 889 39 451	53 911 11 298	61 441	57 537 9 727
With related children under 18 years	26 416	7 054 2 649	13 084	9 727 6 278
With related children under 6 years	26 416 10 211 68 182	24 913	5 264 15 918	2 298 27 351
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status				
is determined	193 718	67 969	66 384	59 365
65 years and over	66 620	23 593	17 108	
Persons for whom poverty stetus is determined. Related children under 18 years	1 522 776 441 065	499 707 137 241	511 915 155 247	511 154 148 577
Related children 5 to 17 years	319 434	99 092	113 712	106 630
65 years and over	257 083 189 021	92 113 68 586	65 832 46 480	99 138 73 955
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level				
Families	33 340	11 248	8 973	13 119
Percent below poverty level	22 732	7 231	7 407	9 2 8 094
With related children 5 to 17 years	17 422	5 527	5 561	6 334
Female householder, no husband present	9 929 9 074	2 541 2 204	5 037 4 831	2 351 2 039
With related children under 6 years	5 299	1 280	2 924	1 095
Householder 65 years and over	5 274	2 000	773	2 501
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	47 919	16 845	14 422	16 652
Percent below poverty level	24 7	24 8	21 7	28.1
65 years and over	20 197	6 945	4 544	8 708
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Percent below poverty level.	163 326 10.7	55 622	46 116	61 588 12.0
Reighted children under 18 years	53 278	16 906	17 215	19 157
Related children 5 to 17 years	36 935 35 268	11 799	11 467 7 230	13 669 15 649
65 years and over	29 383	10 526	5 864	12 993
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level				
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined. Below 75 percent of poverty level.	71	7.4	6.1	7.8
Below 125 percent of poverty level	15.2	15.3	126	17.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level	20 1 31 0	20 2	16 6	23 4 35 8
	5.0	31.4	-37	33.0

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Dato are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Dato are estimates bas	Roc		Tor meaning	or symbols, see in	modection. For definit	Roc			
The State Congressional Districts			Americon Indion, Eskimo,	Asion and Pocific				American Indion, Eskimo,	Asian and Pacific	
Congressional Districts	White	8lock	ond Aleut	Islonder	Spanish origin ¹	White	8lock	ond Aleut	Islander	Spanish arigin¹
			The State					District 1		
SEX AND AGE Total persons	1 492 220 72 8 079	47 946 23 348	9 146 4 598	8 190 3 529	28 262 14 437	509 861 248 989	3 746 2 285	4 712 2 307	2 767 1 360	4 530 2 282
FemaleUnder 5 years	764 141 113 909	24 598 5 123	4 548 1 106	4 661 886	13 825 3 689	260 872 37 027	1 461	2 405 523	1 407 326	2 248
5 ta 14 years 15 to 59 years	222 890 886 659	9 887 28 850	2 287 5 163	1 474 5 424	6 822 16 393	71 376 303 548 23 539	472 2 731	1 213 2 616	375 1 915	1 018 2 743
60 to 64 years 65 years and over FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	67 087 201 675	1 244 2 842	146 444	162 244	437 921	23 539 74 371	61 175	97 263	74 77	68 1 8 8
Families With own children under 18 years	397 104 203 548	11 332 7 822	1 877 1 343	1 459 968	5 971 4 252	134 523 66 129	658 425	944 637	504 345	959 618
Morried-couple fomilies With own children under 18 years Female householder, no husbond present	353 666 179 525 33 371	6 018 3 790 4 832	1 112 789 626	1 205 : 814 179	4 762 3 377 962	120 359 58 666 10 667	394 259 205	637 522 362 349	438 306 47	799 533 122
With own children under 18 years YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	33 371 20 191	3 767	462	135	730	6 248	155	235	39	83
Persons 25 years old and over	877 594 130 522	21 675 3 724 4 733	3 792 868 888	4 100 570 302	11 281 3 702 1 607	300 096 52 072 33 211	1 621 206 367	1 971 461 425	1 304 160	1 883 533 253 615
Elementary (0 to 8 years) High schaol: 1 to 3 years 4 years College: 1 to 3 years	98 333 359 032 152 085	7 462 3 738	1 241 607	1 112 734	3 718 1 456	121 119 48 996	472 394	650 314	100 235 256	253 615 332 150
4 or more yearsLABOR FORCE STATUS	137 622	2 018	188	1 382	798	44 698	182	121	553	
Persons 16 years and over Labor force Employed	1 129 524 724 871 689 388	31 725 19 628 16 541	5 579 3 087 2 464	5 694 3 673 3 294	17 135 12 182 10 782	393 101 249 606 240 959	2 929 1 546 1 444	2 832 1 528 1 257	2 012 1 194 1 129	2 915 2 127 1 993
Female, 16 years and over	24 567 586 960	1 796 16 571	533 2 832	176 3 315	929 8 309	8 355 203 825	90 1 100	268 1 472	55 1 046	122 1 397
Labor force Employed Unemployed	300 326 289 257 10 053	9 164 8 286 681	1 341 1 125 211	1 834 1 662 125	4 979 4 541 392	105 494 102 039 3 430	594 555 39	750 639 111	518 488 30	917 870 47
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 Families	397 104	11 332	1 877	1 459	5 971	134 523	658	944	504	
Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999	24 22 8 23 075 26 197	2 134 1 241 1 202	400 204 266	198 107 93	532 445 479	9 046 8 051 9 018	136 64 109	186 126 135	68 56 51	959 52 44 66 179 182 158 172
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$14,999	64 700 68 819	1 984 1 634	385 297	225 245	1 165 1 079	22 521 23 860	96 85	135 191 153	81 87	179 182
\$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more	63 590 73 550 35 029	1 234 1 234 500	137 126 45	162 248 82	1 058 812 323	21 628 24 063 10 759	52 77 23	64 71 9	17 90 23	158 172 98
\$50,000 or more	17 916 \$19 205	169 \$12 275	17 \$10 611	99 \$16 795	78 \$16 335	5 577 \$18 618	23 16 \$10 772	\$10 441	31 \$14 660	\$18 491
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	\$22 038 1 448 384	\$15 362 45 900	\$12 830 8 701	\$20 051 7 767	\$17 713 27 544	\$21 427 488 159	\$16 249 2 765	\$12 481 4 461	\$18 011 2 509	\$20 239 4 258
Income in 1979 below paverty level	143 532	13 315	2 957 District 2	1 297	4 742	52 577	743	1 527 District 3	545	531
SEX AND AGE			DISTIRI 2					DISTRET 3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Total persons	468 256 227 768	43 663 20 723 22 940	2 319 1 194	4 291 1 659	11 228 5 738	514 103 251 322 262 781	537 340 197	2 115 1 097	1 132 510	12 504 6 417
Under 5 years 5 to 14 years	240 488 35 806 74 260	4 757 9 319	1 125 305 508	2 632 433 839	5 490 1 456 2 586	41 076 77 254	59 96	1 018 278 566	622 127 260	6 087 1 720 3 218
15 to 59 years 60 to 64 years	292 784 18 211	25 782 1 157	1 410 13	2 844 72	6 706 212	290 327 25 337	337 26	1 137 36	665	6 944 157
65 years and over	47 195	2 648	83	103	268	80 109	19	98 432	64	465 2 678
With own children under 18 years	121 628 66 774 105 063	10 563 7 351 5 559	501 363 280	749 509 600	2 334 1 654 1 863	140 953 70 645 128 244	111 46 65	343 310	206 114 167	1 980 2 100
With own children under 18 years Female househalder, no husbond present With own children under 18 years	57 058 13 391	3 515 4 591	187 173 138	401 101	1 305 406	63 801 9 313	16 36 28	240 104 89	107 31 5	1 539 434 345
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED Persons 25 years old and over	8 358 269 470	3 584 19 864	1 005	91 2 238	302 4 567	5 585 308 028	190	816	558	4 831
High school: 1 to 3 years	26 522 29 872	3 492 4 306	204 248	327 177	1 144 632	51 928 35 250	26 60	203 215	83 25	2 025 722
College: 1 to 3 years	50 475	3 294	186	397	678	52 614	50	107 29	81	446
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	349 543	28 431	1 488	2 953	6 951	386 880	365	1 259	729	7 269
Employed	217 409	14 886	603	1 693	4 138	231 020	211	604	472	4 651
Female, 16 years and over	182 745 101 759	15 352 8 516	712 302	1 877 1 104	3 413 2 020	200 390 93 073	119 54	648 289	392 212	3 499 2 042
Unemployed	97 118 3 651	7 689 640	231 66	975 82	1 814 160	90 100 2 972	42	255 34	199	1 857 185
Less thon \$5,000	121 628 4 489	10 563 1 979	501 115	749 101	2 334 227	140 953 10 693	111 19	432 99	206 29	2 678 253
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 082 6 177	1 177 1 077 1 852	45 53	40 32	122 140	9 942 11 002	16	33 78	11 10	279 273
\$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999	19 301 21 027	1 526 1 175	85 29	95 115	476 347	25 658 20 935	23 7	59 44	63 30	421 553
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	27 411 14 594 7 327	1 157 467	38 23	144 43	372 124	22 076 9 676	10	17 13	14 16	268 101
Medion	\$21 919 \$25 139	\$12 363 \$15 320	\$11 295 \$13 654	\$18 990 \$20 775	\$16 575 \$18 248	\$17 104 \$19 944	\$12 197 \$14 075	\$10 226 \$12 634	\$16 898 \$22 408	\$15 326 \$16 342
Persons for whom poverty status is determined Income in 1979 below paverty level	458 531 31 8 28	42 638 12 418	2 239 632	4 149 524	10 950 1 647	501 694 59 127	497 154	2 001 798	1 109 228	12 336 2 564
A years	107 419 50 475 55 182 349 543 237 614 217 409 9 746 182 745 101 759 97 118 3 651 121 628 4 489 5 082 6 177 16 220 19 301 21 027 27 411 14 594 7 327 \$21 919 \$25 139 458 531	6 940 3 294 41 832 28 431 17 837 14 886 1 692 15 352 8 516 640 10 563 1 979 1 177 1 872 1 526 1 175 467 1 157 467 1 157 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 467 46	329 186 38 1 488 866 603 182 712 302 231 66 501 1115 45 53 107 85 29 38 23 6 511 295 \$11 295 \$13 654 2 239	631 397 706 2 953 1 991 1 693 1 877 1 104 975 82 749 101 40 32 122 95 115 1144 43 57 \$18 990 \$20 775 4 149	1 660 678 453 6 951 4 939 4 138 348 3 413 2 020 1 814 160 2 334 227 122 140 489 476 347 377 372 124 128 10 575 518 5248 10 950	130 494 52 614 37 742 386 880 237 651 231 020 6 466 200 390 93 073 90 100 2 972 140 953 10 693 9 942 11 002 25 959 25 658 20 9676 9 676 5 012 \$17 104 \$19 944 \$501 694	50 50 4 365 245 211 114 119 54 42 2 1111 19 - 16 36 23 7 - 10 - 10 - \$12 19 54 42 42 2 111 19 42 42 42 42 54 42 42 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	262 107 29 1 259 693 604 83 648 289 255 34 432 99 33 78 87 59 44 17 13 2 \$10 226 \$12 634 2 001	246 81 123 729 488 472 13 392 212 212 213 392 11 10 206 63 30 11 11 \$16 898 1109	1 443 446 195 7 269 5 116 4 651 459 3 499 2 042 1 857 185 2 678 2 253 279 273 497 421 553 268 101 33 \$15 326 \$16 342

¹Persans of Sponish origin may be af any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

Data are estimates based on a sample-see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Data are estimat	es based on a so	imple see Introd	luction For m
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Year-round housing units	624 829 5 996 618 833	207 340 1 177 206 163	199 129 839 198 290	218 340 3 980 214 380
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS				
Owner accepted housing units Percent of occupied housing units	390 924 68 4	132 324	119 943 64 3	138 457 71 9
Rester-accupied housing units	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
Vacaust havaling units. For sole only. For rent Need for occasional use Other vacants.	47 433 7 576 15 775 4 649 19 433	14 081 2 596 4 719 1 152 5 614	11 759 2 253 5 271 675 3 560	21 593 2 727 5 785 2 822 10 259
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-accepted beeslag units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1949 or earlier	390 924 46 139 103 416 67 937 81 711 44 650 47 071	132 324 14 539 34 226 22 787 28 338 15 405 17 029	119 943 15 378 34 139 21 384 26 124 12 474 10 444	138 457 16 222 35 051 23 766 27 249 16 771 19 598
Ramber-occupied housing units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1959 or earlier	180 476 84 788 55 675 19 047 12 103 8 863	59 758 28 450 17 472 6 084 4 200 3 552	64 588 31 930 22 097 6 869 3 970 1 722	54 130 24 408 16 106 6 094 3 933 3 589
BATHROOMS				
Veer-round housing units	618 833 14 869 374 215 97 805 131 944	5 769 127 414 33 456 39 524	3 010 109 585 37 411 48 284	214 380 6 090 137 216 26 938 44 136
No bathroom or only a half bath.	390 924 4 445	132 324 2 173	119 943 662	138 657 1 610
1 complete bathroom 1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) 2 or more complete bathrooms	196 042 78 246 112 191	68 234 27 409 34 508	51 395 28 438 39 448	76 413 22 399 38 235
Renter-occupied housing units to bathroom or only a half bath. 1 complete bathroom 1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) 2 or more complete bathrooms	180 476 4 655 145 813 15 486 14 522	59 758 1 703 49 827 4 780 3 448	66 588 1 737 50 421 7 560 6 870	54 130 1 215 45 565 3 146 4 204
Year-round boosing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
KITCHEN FACILITIES Complete kinchen facilities	605 704 13 129	201 533 4 630	196 068 2 222	208 103 6 277
SOURCE OF WATER				
Public system or private company	504 320 103 037 9 703 1 773	165 691 34 265 5 522 685	189 603 6 545 1 872 270	149 026 62 227 2 309 818
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
Addic sever	492 946 114 257 11 630	160 661 40 520 4 982	184 156 13 453 681	148 129 60 284 5 967
AJR CONDITIONING				
Control system 1 or more individual room units	142 328 296 004 180 501	39 326 101 179 65 658	29 781 121 029 47 480	73 221 73 796 67 363
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Shapit or hot water system. Central warm-air furnace. Bechic heat pump. Other buth-in electric units. Roor wall, or pipeless furnace. Boom heaters with flue. Room heaters with flue. Room heaters without flue.	34 204 459 084 11 420 20 396 28 766 43 797 5 920 12 832 2 414	11 111 153 853 4 342 6 917 7 970 14 569 1 829 5 028 544	12 746 166 633 3 667 4 524 3 120 5 333 833 1 316 118	10 347 138 598 3 411 8 955 17 676 23 895 3 258 6 488 1 752
Occupied housing units	571 400	192 082	186 531	192 787
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT With "Neighbore"	549 694	184 777	180 196	184 721
No INVENIONS VEHICLES AVAILABLE	21 706	7 305	6 335	8 066
None	49 158 181 423 217 134 123 685	16 167 60 960 71 659 43 296	19 853 66 720 67 811 32 147	13 138 53 743 77 664 48 242

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Oata are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Oata are estimotes based on a sample, see Introduction.					
The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Year-round housing units 1, detoched 1, ottoched 2 3 and 4 5 or more Mobile home or troiler, etc	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380		
	458 592	155 964	135 186	167 442		
	11 706	3 533	5 833	2 340		
	22 757	8 514	6 925	7 318		
	21 270	7 440	5 779	8 051		
	76 262	22 232	41 290	12 740		
	28 246	8 480	3 277	16 489		
Owner-occupied housing units	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657		
	356 556	121 150	112 683	122 723		
	3 471	1 467	1 320	684		
	4 974	1 598	1 384	1 992		
	2 428	773	572	1 083		
	3 901	1 313	1 516	1 072		
	19 594	6 023	2 468	11 103		
Renter-occupied housing units	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130		
	71 900	25 528	16 672	29 700		
	7 130	1 686	3 955	1 489		
	15 329	6 116	4 976	4 237		
	16 154	5 910	4 666	5 578		
	64 295	18 822	35 801	9 672		
	5 668	1 696	518	3 454		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Year-round housing units 1979 to Morch 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380		
	18 467	6 198	4 919	7 350		
	57 536	20 385	17 262	19 889		
	71 290	22 674	29 330	19 286		
	102 035	30 221	46 415	25 399		
	76 864	24 944	30 631	21 289		
	52 219	16 101	16 212	19 906		
	240 422	85 640	53 521	101 261		
Owner-occupied housing units	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657		
	10 848	3 214	3 626	4 008		
	41 473	14 130	12 784	14 559		
	41 243	13 443	14 024	13 776		
	65 106	20 161	27 564	17 381		
	53 219	17 330	20 500	15 389		
	27 588	8 145	8 731	10 712		
	151 447	55 901	32 714	62 832		
Renter-occupied housing units 1979 to Morch 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130		
	3 552	1 638	384	1 530		
	13 086	5 366	3 707	4 013		
	25 717	7 909	13 498	4 310		
	32 093	8 724	16 927	6 442		
	19 595	6 506	8 798	4 291		
	20 432	6 724	6 587	7 121		
	66 001	22 891	16 687	26 423		
BEDROOMS						
Year-round housing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380		
	7 148	2 103	3 534	1 511		
	82 506	26 786	32 278	23 442		
	199 436	68 087	56 084	75 265		
	226 436	74 060	75 884	76 492		
	82 311	28 107	25 307	28 897		
	20 996	7 020	5 203	8 773		
Owner-occupied housing units None 2 3 4 5 or more	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657		
	657	240	206	211		
	14 132	5 148	3 883	5 101		
	112 509	39 746	28 023	44 740		
	179 200	58 762	61 743	58 695		
	67 740	23 016	21 619	23 105		
	16 686	5 412	4 469	6 805		
Renter-occupied housing units None 2 3 5 or more	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130		
	5 388	1 625	2 867	896		
	57 637	18 776	24 915	13 946		
	68 497	22 870	24 297	21 330		
	34 535	11 195	11 169	12 171		
	10 999	3 976	2 720	4 303		
	3 420	1 316	620	1 484		
Year-round housing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380		
STORIES IN STRUCTURE						
1 to 3 4 to 6 7 to 12 13 or more	608 244 6 613 2 839 1 137	203 065 2 214 873 11	191 677 3 797 1 690 1 126	213 502 602 276		
PASSENGER ELEVATOR Structures with 4 or more stories With elevator No elevator	10 589	3 098	6 613	878		
	7 450	2 117	4 632	701		
	3 139	981	1 981	177		

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample-see Introduction - For meaning of symbols, see Introduction - For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

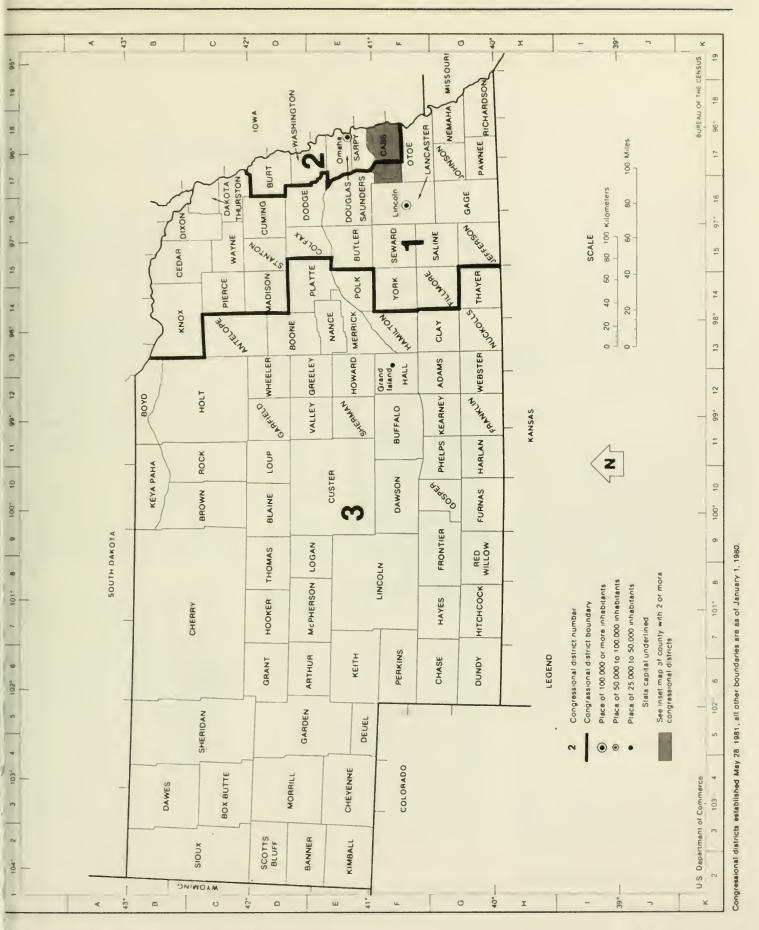
	(Data are estimat	res based on a sc	ample see introd	Juction For m
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Occupied heating units	571 400	192 082	186 531	192 787
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Unifity gas Bothed tank, or UP gas Electricity Fuel all Lerosere, etc Coal or coke Wood Other fuel No fuel used	410 378 68 819 55 410 27 341 698 7 565 1 076 113	129 191 26 079 20 213 12 577 274 3 419 257 72	156 557 4 850 17 424 6 335 79 816 449 21	124 630 37 890 17 773 8 429 345 3 330 370 20
WATER HEATING FUEL				
Uhliny gas borried rank or UP gas Blachnorly	386 369 50 256 130 787 1 545 613 1 830	121 185 17 396 51 809 545 292 855	151 325 3 993 30 377 470 167 199	113 859 28 867 48 601 530 154 776
Unitry gas	165 759	50 530	67 164	48 065
Berhald tank or U gas Electricity Other No fuel used	37 218 366 496 1 167 760	12 781 127 898 625 248	2 592 116 498 96 181	21 845 122 100 446 331
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
\$pecified owner-accopied housing units With a montpage. Less than \$1:00 \$100 to \$149 \$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$349 \$350 to \$349 \$350 to \$349 \$350 to \$349 \$350 to \$349 \$400 to \$449 \$450 to \$499 \$450 to \$599 \$500 to \$599 \$500 to \$799 \$500 to \$799 \$750 or more Median	170 074 30 3 123 9 838 20 749 24 170 22 728 20 387 17 821 14 164 18 753 11 697 5 814 \$359	96 831 52 089 216 873 2 649 6 448 7 322 7 518 6 714 5 950 4 504 5 479 3 074 1 342 \$358	73 629 241 717 3 170 7 674 10 113 9 654 8 608 7 861 6 434 9 205 6 299 3 653 \$380	95 455 44 356 373 1 533 4 019 6 627 6 735 5 556 5 065 4 010 3 226 4 069 2 324 819 \$326
Not manipaged Less than \$50 \$50 to \$74 \$75 to \$99 \$100 to \$149 \$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 or more Wedon	127 092 3 402 15 264 23 756 48 704 24 107 7 625 4 234 \$122	44 742 952 4 830 8 218 17 774 8 882 2 640 1 446 \$124	31 251 446 2 600 5 141 11 983 6 882 2 518 1 681 \$131	51 099 2 004 7 834 10 397 18 947 8 343 2 467 1 107 \$114
GROSS RENT				
\$pecified reinter-accipied heaving units Less than \$60 \$60 to \$79 \$80 to \$79 \$80 to \$99 \$100 to \$119 \$120 to \$119 \$120 to \$149 \$50 to \$169 \$270 to \$249 \$250 to \$249 \$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$349	157 904 4 110 4 957 5 227 6 769 13 306 11 186 19 854 34 292 24 573 12 866	51 089 1 327 1 414 1 744 2 329 4 602 3 653 6 370 11 244 8 477 4 003	63 837 1 407 1 778 1 495 1 868 3 876 3 883 8 081 15 849 11 253 5 713	42 978 1 376 1 765 1 988 2 572 4 828 3 650 5 403 7 199 4 843 3 150
\$350 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or mare No cash rest	6 027 4 274 1 352 9 111 \$213	1 675 1 210 399 2 642 \$212	3 048 2 458 741 2 387 \$226	1 304 606 212 4 082 \$188

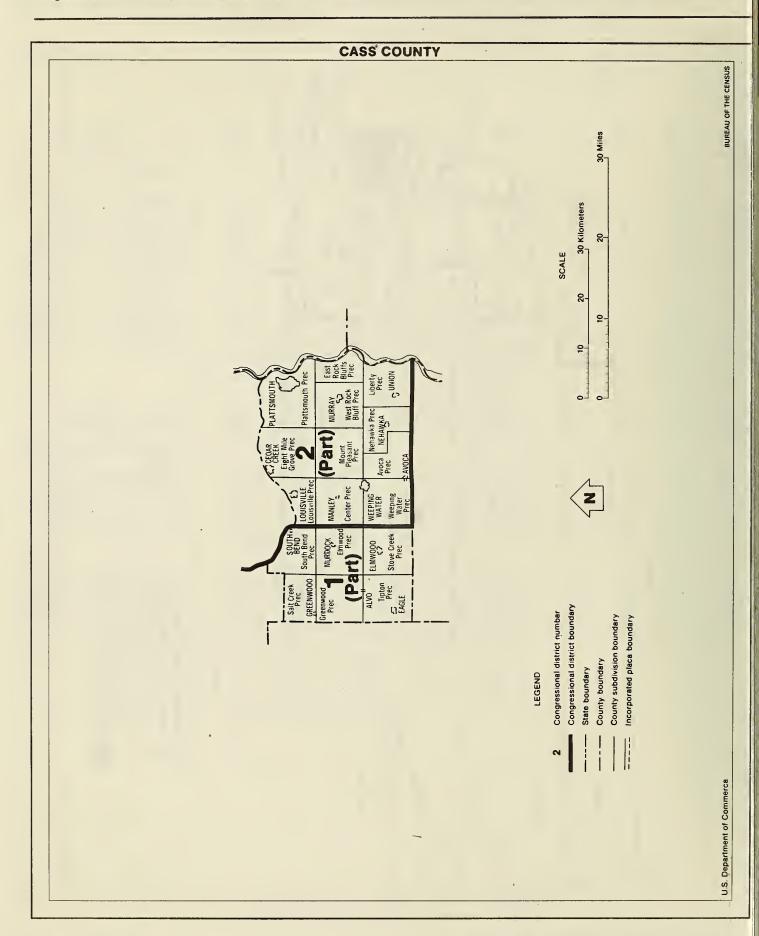
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Doto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

Will Cause		Roce					Roce			
The State Congressional Districts	White	8lock	American Indion, Eskimo, ond Aleut	Asion ond Pocific Islonder	Spanish origin¹	White	Block	Americon Indion, Eskimo, ond Aleut	Asion ond Pocific Islander	Spanish origin!
			The State					District 1		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	548 088 380 712 69.5 167 376	7 052 45.1 8 587	2 280 748 32.8 1 532	2 084 890 42.7 1 194	7 315 3 669 50.2 3 646	188 604 131 158 69.5 57 446	1 144 348 30.4 796	1 148 368 32.1 780	655 242 36.9 413	1 310 674 51.5 636
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	288 160 163 741 12 751 42 582 41 843 31 225 35 340 \$363 124 419	6 421 4 443 866 1 814 785 441 537 \$275 1 978	558 374 60 136 74 59 45 \$293 184	732 646 26 94 201 115 210 \$402 86	3 077 2 227 190 692 613 377 355 \$338 850	95 932 51 488 3 690 13 617 14 058 10 346 9 777 \$360 44 444	297 186 20 69 30 27 40 \$313 111	245 136 26 56 18 26 10 \$275	192 160 8 69 30 53 \$410 32	495 358 6 57 138 75 82 \$384 137
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less that \$100	145 343 12 454 46 779 54 314 23 031 8 765 \$217	· 8 247 1 387 2 749 2 878 1 015 218 \$196	1 441 290 535 440 125 51 \$176	1 172 78 387 511 181 15 \$222	3 445 209 1 273 1 424 370 169 \$211	48 875 4 235 16 119 18 931 7 002 2 588 \$215	792 57 316 279 139 1 \$208	708 175 261 168 68 36 \$162	405 6 161 165 64 9 \$219	601 11 158 323 77 32 \$236
			District 2					District 3		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	169 246 112 065 66.2 57 181	14 333 6 660 46.5 7 673	584 207 35.4 377	1 122 474 42.2 648	2 985 1 428 47.8 1 557	1 90 23 8 137 489 72.3 52 749	162 44 27.2 118	548 173 31.6 375	307 174 56.7 133	3 020 1 567 51.9 1 453
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			•							
\$pecified owner-occupied housing units With o mortgage Less than \$200 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more Medion Not mortgaged	97 717 68 477 3 227 15 808 17 306 13 704 18 432 \$388 29 240	6 090 4 243 838 1 745 749 414 497 \$274 1 847	197 158 18 57 37 17 29 - \$311	412 393 14 55 106 75 143 \$429	1 244 1 004 63 300 265 186 190 \$352 240	94 511 43 776 5 834 13 157 10 479 7 175 7 131 \$328 50 735	34 14 8 - 6 - - \$200—	116 80 16 23 19 16 6 \$305 36	128 93 12 31 26 10 14 \$313 35	1 338 865 121 335 210 116 83 \$293 473
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less floo	54 808 3 225 14 760 23 792 10 879 2 152 \$235	7 340 1 330 2 403 2 538 857 212 \$193	375 57 129 147 36 6 \$199	648 42 185 310 109 2 \$231	1 501 77 538 636 183 67 \$216	41 660 4 994 15 900 11 591 5 150 4 025 \$187	115 - 30 61 19 5 \$241	358 58 145 125 21 9 \$180	119 30 41 36 8 4 \$167	1 343 121 577 465 110 70 \$189

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of ony roce.





Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	4-1
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	
Congressional Redistricting A	4-1
Data Compilation for	
Congressional Districts	4-1
COUNTIES	4-1
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Census Designated Places A	
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RESIDENCE	√ −2
Urbanized Areas	
Rural Farm	
AREA MEASUREMENTS	
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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative. This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

component areas, including all subsequent

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

^{&#}x27;Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "f" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B. — Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

E	NERAL B-1	Government Workers	. B-7
	PULATION	Self-Employed Workers	
		Unpaid Family Workers	
U	HARACTERISTICS B-1		
	Household B-1	Labor Force Status in 1979	
	Relationship to Householder B-2	Worked in 1979	
	HouseholderB-2	With Unemployment in 1979	. B-8
	Spouse	Weeks of Unemployment in	
	Child	1979	· B-8
		Income in 1979	· B-8
	Other Relative B-2	Poverty Status in 1979	· B-9
	Nonrelative B-2	Persons for Whom Poverty	. 6-3
	Unrelated Individual B-2		0 0
	Family	Status is Determined	
	Group Quarters B-2	Specified Poverty Level	B-9
	Inmates of Institutions B-2	HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS.	. в-9
	Other		
	Sex B-2	Living Quarters	
	Race B-2	Housing Units	. B−9
	Comparability Between	Comparability With 1970	
		Census Housing Unit Data	
	Sample and 100-Percent	Year-Round Housing Units	B-10
	Data for Racial Groups B-3	Occupancy and Vacancy	
	Comparability With 1970	Characteristics	B-10
	Census Data B-3	Occupied Housing Units	B-10
	Spanish/Hispanic Origin B-4	Persons Per Occupied	D-10
	Limitations of the Data B-4	Housing Unit	D 10
	Comparability Between	Year Householder Moved	B-10
	Sample and 100-Percent		
	Data for the Spanish	Into Unit	B-10
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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder-One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other-This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them,

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the 'White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White" The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 198C census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980, Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire-Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban-as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used

If any household member, failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/ Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data-A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data— The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single-and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general openended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to I work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van," The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed-Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) ''at work''-those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"-those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Occupational Classification Standard (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation: all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979, thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

5	ize of family	Threshold
1	person (unrelated individual);	
	Under 65 years	\$3,774
	65 years and over	3,479
7	persons:	
	Householder under 65 years	4,876
	Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3	persona	5,787
4	persons	7,412
5	persons	8,776
6	persons	9,915
7	persons	11,237
8	persons	12,484
9		14.812
9	persons	14,012

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined-Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units-A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data-Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units-A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit-Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a yearround basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use-A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms-A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units

Source of Water-Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city. county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal-Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment-Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning-Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems. each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room. although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available-Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of oneton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value-Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent-The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renteroccupied housing units except onefamily houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE	C-1
Armed Forces	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their	
Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad	
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DATA COLLECTION	
PROCEDURES	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the longform questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D. - Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon completecount data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error-sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the completecount data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/ mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se and Se of estimates x and y:

Se
$$(x+y) = Se_{(x-y)} = (Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians-For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas or PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I-Type of Household Group Persons in Housing Units With

	a Family With Own Children
	Under 18.
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing
	unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

> Persons in All Other Housing Units

11 1 person in housing unit 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II-Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

Householder

2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III-Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	. 15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or olde

Female

9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin 17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

Black Race

33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin- value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I-Type of Household

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family
	With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4 5		5 to 7 persons in housing unit 8 or more persons in housing unit Housing Units With a Family
6	-10	Without Own Children Under 18 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	1 2-16	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
S	tage II Ho	-Tenure/Race and Origin of useholder/Value or Rent
G	roup	Owner
	·	White Race (householder) Persons of Spanish Origin (householder) Value of House
1 2		\$ 0 - \$ 9,999 \$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
3		\$ 20,000 - \$ 24,999
4		\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
5		\$ 50,000 - \$ 99,999
6		\$100,000 - \$149,999
7		\$150,000 +
8		Other Owners
		Persons Not of Spanish
		Origin
9-	16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
		groups i to o
		Black Race
1	7-32	Same value—Spanish origin
		categories as groups 1 to 16
		Asian, Pacific Islander Race
3	3-48	Same value—Spanish origin
		categories as groups 1 to 16
		Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
4	9-64	Same value—Spanish origin
	5-04	categories as groups 1 to 16
		consignment of groups in the re-
		Other Race (includes those
6	5-80	races not listed above)
0	3-00	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
		3.000
		Renter
		White Race (persons of
		Spanish origin)
0	31	Rent Categories \$ 1 - \$ 59
0	12	5 1 - 5 55

\$ 60 - \$ 99

82

83	\$100 - \$149
84	\$150 - \$199
85	\$200 - \$249
86	\$250 - \$299
87	\$300 - \$399
88	\$400 - \$499
89	\$500 +
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	Persons Not of Spanish
	Origin
92-102	Same rent categories as
	groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS Group

1 Vacant for Rent2 Vacant for Sale3 Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and completecount data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error-The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices. they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated							Slze	of public	ation area	2/				
Total 1/	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16 20	16 21	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	22 35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	-	-	-	50	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	-	_	-	-	-	170 170	200 230	210 250	220 270	220 270	220 270	220 270	220 270	220
25 000	_				-	170	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	270 350
27 000							270	510	540	330	370	370	3,70	350
75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 970
1 000 000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000					-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

Se
$$(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{-5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage						Base	of percen	tage 1/	-				
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

Se
$$(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

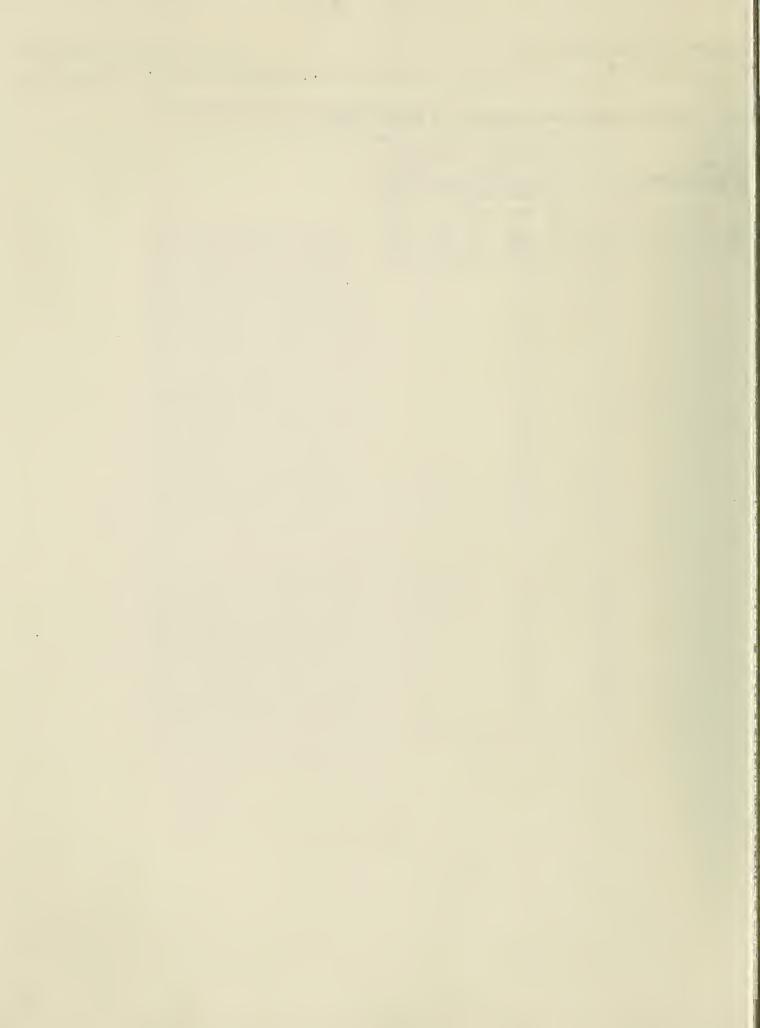
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Q	Less than	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Characteristic	19 Percent	Percent	J Per celli
POPULATION			
Urban and rural	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type	1.1	0.8	0.5
Household relationship	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry	1.7	1.4	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth	2.0	2.0	1.3
Residence in 1975	3.5	3.3	2.6
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment	11.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	0.8	0.5
Industry and occupation	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household income	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income	1.2	1.0	0.6
Workers in family	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons	1.8	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure	. 0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel	1.2	0.8	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.0	0.8	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected	1.	1.0	0.0
monthly owner costs	1.0	0.9	0.5
,			

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[for meaning of symbols: see Introduction - For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

	F	ersons		Hous	ing ur	uts.
The State Congressional Districts	100-ре	frent fruoz	Percent in sample	100-pen	cent ount	Percent in sample
The State	1 569	825	23 9	624	829	24 6
District 1	522	079 919 827	25.4 18.1 28.3	207 199 218	118	25 5 18 1 29 6



Appendix E. — Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

- 1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rentad. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employae. Print the nemes of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
- Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/deughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomar, boardar.

- 3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
- Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (Amarican) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
- 5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "O" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
- 6. If the parson's only marriage was annulled, mark Never merriad.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
- 8. Do not count enrollmant in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unlass the course would be accapted for credit at a regular alementary school, high school, or collage. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Faderal Government.
- 9. Fill only one circla. Mark tha highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark tha grade in which now anrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Heed Start program is for nursery school or kindergartan, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

 Mark Finished this grada (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in quastion 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circla. This address means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Merk the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yas, but elso used by enother household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the fecilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would elso use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, femily rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullmen kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished ettics, unfinished besements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living querters are owned but the lend is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without paymant of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided frae of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretakar in exchange for services.

- H9. A condominium is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and eny other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, astimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other we	ek 2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Deteched means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.
- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark A public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.
- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, well, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket (\(\)) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.
- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.
- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.
- H28 H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H30 H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.
- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.
- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is elso secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter e monthly emount even if it is unpeid or peid by someone else. If the emount is peid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly emount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was loceted unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the locetion of the mother's home is not known. For example, if e person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, antar "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use internetional boundaries as now recognized by the United Stetes. Specify whether Northern Iraland or Ireland (Eire); Eest or West Germeny; England, Scotland or Weles (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbaan, not, for example, West Indies.

 This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizan circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now e citizen.

If the parson has antered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stey permenently.

13a. Merk No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to quastion 14.

Mark Yes if the person spaaks e lenguage other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a languaga spokan only et school nr if spaeking ability is limited to a few expressions or sleng.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cennot determine which is spoken most oftan, raport tha first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the parson's ability to speak English.
 - The circla Very well should be filled for parsons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ebility to speek English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for parsons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circla Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14. Print the encestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the parson's parents or ancestors were born bafora their arrival in the Unitad States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for axampla, Garmen-Irish).

Be spacific; for axample, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whathar American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Capa Vardean from Portuguese, and Franch Canadian from Canadian.

A raligious group should not be raported as a parson's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved ewey end came beck between then end now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different epertment (or in the same mobile home or treiler but on e different trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apertment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.
 - Part (1) If the person wes living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of tha State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guem, etc.
 - Pert (2) If in Louisiene, print the perish name. If in Alaske, print the borough name. If in New York City print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leeve blank.
 - Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Messachusetts, New Hempshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rether then the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.
 - Part (4) Mark Yas if you know that the location is now inside the limits of e city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.
- 17a. Merk Yes only if this parson was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Forca, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Merk No if the parson was in the Netional Guard or the raserves.
 - b. Mark Yes if the person was attanding a college or univarsity either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward e degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was ettending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.
 - c. Mark Yes, full tima if the person worked full time (35 hours or mora per weak). Mark Yes, part tima if the person worked part time (lass then 35 hours per week). Merk No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a rasident of en institution.
- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was evar on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the tima served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever celled to ective duty; merk No if the only service was ective duty for training.
 - b. If this person served during more then one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.
- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or spaech should be considered a heelth condition. Pregnency or e temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.
- Count all childran born alive, including any who have diad (even shortly after birth) or who no longar live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

- 21. If the exact dete of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or peyments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received es payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in e femily business or farm, paid or not.

Any pert-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yerd work at home.
Unpeid volunteer work.
Work does no a resident of an institution

Work done as e resident of an institution.

- b. Give the actual number of hours worked at all jobs last week, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
- 23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much informetion as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or brench where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e end leave the other parts of 23 blenk.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
 - b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
 - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to e non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
 - d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destinction.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a dey-to-day basis when work is eveilable, merk No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to stert a business or professional prectice at any time in the last four weeks; for example, registered et an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or enswered eds, or did enything toward starting a business or professional prectice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Merk No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 deys.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

- 27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count es work. Merk Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person works. Enter what is made, what is sold, or whet service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metel furniture manufacturin
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas stetion
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark Manufecturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some exemples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechenic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

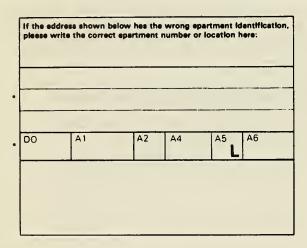
INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

- If the parson was an employee of a private nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.
 - Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an alementary or secondary public school.
- 31a. Look at the instructions for quastion 22a to sea what to count as work.
 - b. Count every weak in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
 - c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
 - d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. Looking for work means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; layoff includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was raceived jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriete share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
 - e. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

- expanses and pay "in kind," (for exampla, food, lodging raceivad as paymant for work parformad).
- Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expanses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and nat income from rental property.
- Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfere payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfere payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee ratirament, union or private pensions and ennuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compansation; Armad Forces allotments; privata welfara payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
 - Do not include lump-sum payments raceived from the sale of property (capital geins), insurance policies, inharitances, atc.
- If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was e loss, write "Loss" above the emount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States



Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons): SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Form D-2

Form Approved O M B No 41-S78006 Please continue -

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles O completely like this

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope, no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here including babies still in the hospital
- · Relatives living here
- · Lodgers or boarders living here
- ·Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- . Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1.	What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20

Please continue

person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name	PERSON in column 2 Lust name		
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.				
·	First name Middle initial	First name Middle Ini		
person related to the person ?	CT40T	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife Father/mother Son/daughter Other relative — Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative — Partner, roommate Paid employee		
	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose			
ntionship, such as mother-in-law,	is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.			
circle.	O Male Female	O Male Female		
	 White Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Indian (Amer.) Print tribe → 	White Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Other — Specify — Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		
onth and year of birth	a. Age at last c. Year of birth	a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday		
ast birthday.				
and fili one circle.		b. Month of 9 0 1 0 1 0		
the spaces, and fill one circle	birth 2 0 2 0	birth 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0		
	5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		
	 Now married Widowed Never married Divorced 	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married Divorced		
scent?	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		
gular school or college at Fill one circle. Count nursery school, ementary school, and schooling which	No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related	No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related		
pol this person has ever	Highest grade attended: Nursery school Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Highest grade attended: Nursery school Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		
f high school was finished	College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school - Skip question 10	College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more One of the image of		
ear) attended?	Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)		
	tive" of person in column 1, attoriship, such as mother-in-law, on, etc. circle. on the and year of birth last birthday. and fill one circle. the spaces, and fill one circle number. on of Spanish/Hispanic scent? con of Spanish/Hispanic scent? diffuse circle. Count nursery school, ementary school and schooling which school diploma or college degree. highest grade (or year) of bool this person has ever ding school, mark grade of high school was finished by test (GED), mark "12." rson finish the highest ear) attended? le.	any adult household member. Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Filipino Eskimo Korean Vietnamese Other – Specify Indian (Amer.) Print Withe ast birthday. and fill one circle. the spaces, and fill one circle humber. a. Age at last birthday and fill one circle. b. Month of birth a. Age at last birthday and fill one circle birth and fill one circle. b. Month of birth and fill one circle bumber. a. Age at last birthday and fill one circle bumber. b. Month of birth and fill one circle bumber. a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday and fill one circle bumber. b. Month of birth and fill one circle bumber. a. Age at last birthday a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday a. Age at last birthday a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday a. Age at last birthday a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday a. Age at last birthday a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday a. A		

PERSON in column 7	If you listed more than	YER QUESTIONS H1-H12
IT frame	7 persons in Question 1, FOR YOUR please see note on page 20.	RHOUSEHOLD
na name Milado mitter	H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new beby still in the	H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?
relative of person in column 1. O Husband/wife O Father/mother	hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?	Yes, a condominium
Son/daughter Other relative	Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. No	H10. If this is a one-lamily house — a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
not related to person in column 1 Roomer, boarder Other Partner, roommate Paid employee	H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vecation or in a hospital? Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. No	b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? Yes No
Male	H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed? Differ On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. No	H11 If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying — What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would self for if it were for sale?
O Japanese O Guamanian O Chinese O Samoan O Filipino O Eskimo O Korean O Aleut	H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address? One	Do not answer this question if this is — • A mobile home or trailer
○ Vietnamese ○ Other — Specify ○ Indian (Amer) / Frint tribe →	2 apartments or living quarters 3 apartments or living quarters 4 apartments or living quarters 5 apartments or living quarters	A house on 10 or more acres A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property Less than \$10,000 \$50,000 to \$54,999
Age at last c. Year of birth birthday 1	6 apartments or living quarters 7 apartments or living quarters 8 apartments or living quarters 9 apartments or living quarters 10 or more apartments or living quarters	\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$50,000 to \$69,999 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999
birth 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0	This is a mobile home or trailer Do you enter your living quarters — Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?	\$22,500 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
O Jan − Mar O Apr − June O July − Sept O Ct − Dec O Jan − Mar O 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	Through someone else's living quarters? H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a halfitub or.	\$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more
O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married Divorced	 Yes, for this household only Yes, but also used by another household No, have some but not all plumbing facilities 	What is the monthly rent? If rent is not peld by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent. C Less than \$50 \$160 to \$169
No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban	No plumbing facilities in living quarters H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bethrooms, porches, belconies, foyers, hells, or helf-rooms. 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms	\$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179 \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189 \$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199 \$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224
Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic No, has not attended since February 1	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more rooms	\$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249 \$100 to \$109 \$250 to \$274 \$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299
Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related	H8. Are your living quarters — Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? Rented for cash rent? Occupied without payment of cash rent?	\$ \$120 to \$129 \$ \$300 to \$349 \$ \$130 to \$139 \$ \$350 to \$399 \$ \$140 to \$149 \$ \$400 to \$499 \$ \$150 to \$159 \$ \$500 or more
ighest grade attended: O Nursery school O Kindergarten	FOR CENSUS USE	ONLY !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
lementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A4 Block number B. Type of unit or quarters For vacant un Occupied C1. Is this unit	t for — = persons
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	OOO OOO Continuation C2. Vacancy s	ound use onal/Mig — Skip C2, C3, and D. 0 1 up to 2 months 0 2 up to 6 months 0 0 0 1 I I I
Never attended school-Skip question 10 Now attending this grade (or year)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year) CENSUS	S G G G G G Group quarters O Other	vacant t 0 0 Mail return G G G

94	ALSO ANSWER THESE	CENSUS
113. Which best describes this building?	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?	USE
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O Gas: from underground pipes O Coal or coke	H22a.
A mobile home or trailer	serving the neighborhood Wood Wood	
A one-family house detached from any other house	Gas: bottled, tank, or LP Other fuel	0 0 0
A one-family house attached to one or more houses	O Electricity O Fuel oil horsespe etc. O No fuel used	5 5 5
O A building for 2 families	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 3 3
A building for 3 or 4 families A building for 5 to 9 families	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?	9 9 9
A building for 5 to 9 families A building for 10 to 19 families	Gas: from underground pines	5 5 5
A building for 10 to 19 families A building for 20 to 49 families	serving the neighborhood Coal or coke	6 6 6
A building for 50 or more families	Gas: hottled tank or I P O Wood	2 2 2
C A building to 30 of more lamines	O Flectricity O Uther ruel	888
O A boat, tent, van, etc.	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9 9 9
	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?	H22b.
114a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?	Gas: from underground pipes	000
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes	serving the neighborhood Coal or coke	III
0 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 0 7 to 12	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	8 8 8
O 4 to 6 O 13 or more stories	O Electricity Other fuel	3 3 3
	- O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9 9 9
b. is there a passenger elevator in this building?	1400 Mb. A and Ab. and A stillaton and final features links and analysis	5 5 5
O Yes O No	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?	6 6 6
	a. Electricity \$.00 OR O Included in rent or no charge	? ? ?
115a. Is this building —	O Flactricity not used	888
On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? - Skip to H16	Average monthly cost	999
On a place of 1 to 9 acres?	b. Gas	H22c.
On a place of 10 or more acres?	\$.00 OR O Included in rent or no charge O Gas not used	0 0 0
	Average monthly cost	1 1 1
b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products	c. Water	3 8 8
from this place amount to —	\$.00 OR O Included in rent or no charge	3 3 3
O Less than \$50 (or None) O \$250 to \$599 O \$1,000 to \$2,499	Yearly cost	9 9 9
O \$50 to \$249	d. Oii, coai, kerosene, wood, etc.	5 5 5
, so to	O trially died to mark or on observe	666
116. Do you get water from —	\$.00 OR O Included in rent or no charge O These fuels not used	7 7 7
	Yearly cost O These fuels not used	888
A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? An individual drilled well?	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities	9 9 9
O An individual drined well?	are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.	H22d.
O Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?	O Yes O No	0000
117. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	H24. How many bedrooms do you have?	11111
	Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.	5555
O Yes, connected to public sewer	O No bedroom O 2 bedrooms O 4 bedrooms	3 3 3 3
No, connected to septic tank or cesspool No, use other means	O` 1 bedroom O 3 bedrooms O 5 or more bedrooms	444
O 140, use other means		3555
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was	H25. How many bathrooms do you have?	2 7 7 7
first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.	A complete bathroom is a room with flush tollet, bathtub or shower, and	8888
O 1979 or 1980 O 1960 to 1969 O 1940 to 1949	wash basin with piped water.	9999
O 1975 to 1978 O 1950 to 1959 O 1939 or earlier	A half bathroom has at least a flush tollet or bathtub or shower, but does	
O 1970 to 1974	not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.	
119. When did the person listed in column 1 move into	No bathroom, or only a half bathroom	
this house (or apartment)?	O 1 complete bathroom O 1 complete bathroom plus balf bath(c)	0000
○ 1979 or 1980 ○ 1950 to 1959	1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) 2 or more complete bathrooms	IIIII
O 1975 to 1978 O 1949 or earlier	2 of more complete patrirooms	8888
O 1970 to 1974 O Always lived here	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?	3333
O 1960 to 1969	O Yes No	5555
20. How are your living quarters heated?	H27 Do you have sir conditioning?	6666
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.	H27. Do you have air conditioning?	2777
-	Yes, a central air-conditioning system	8888
Steam or hot water system Control water air function with divide to the individual record.	O Yes, 1 individual room unit	9999
O Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms	O Yes, 2 or more individual room units	
(Do not count electric heat pumps here) © Electric heat pump	○ No	0000
Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling,	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members	IIIII
or baseboard)	of your household?	3888
o, 544554.5,	O None O 2 automobiles	3333
	O 1 automobile O 3 or more automobiles	444
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	O 1 automobile	5555
O Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at	GGGG
 Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) 	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at	6666
O Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at	GGGG

Please answer H30-H32 If you live in a one-family hou	154									
which you own or are buying, unless this is -										
A mobile home or trailer										
A house on 10 or more acres	If any of these, or if you	rent your unit o	r this is o	,						
A condominium unit	multi-family structure, s	kip H30 to H32	and turn	to page 6.						
 A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property 										
What were the real estate taxes on this property last ye	par ⁾	1		your total re						
				yments on a co r mortgages or			ase and to lend	iers hold	ding	
\$ 00 OR None		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	01 /01110	. mortgages or		0,000				
6 0 V V III M 10 10		5			00 0	R	No regular p	ayment	requir	
hat is the annual premium for fire and hazard insura	ince on this property?	-								page
			-	gular monthl				id in H	32c) ı	nclude
\$ 00 OR None		paym	ents for	real estate	taxes o	n this p	roperty:			
		7	Yes, tax	es included in	n paymi	ent				
Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to pur debt on this property?	rchase, or similar		No, taxe	s paid separa	itely or	laxes no	required			
Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt				gular monthi					32c) i	nclude
Yes, contract to purchase		paym	ents for	fire and haz	ard ins	urance	on this prop	perty ⁷		
O No - Sk p to page 6		0	Yes, ins	urance includ	led in p	ayment				
		0	No, insu	rance paid se	eparatel	y or no i	nsurance			
Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this prop	pertý?									
O Yes No			-					_		
							Please tui	n to p	age	6
	FOR CENSU	S USE ONLY	2.		2	2	4.	3	2	4
	FOR CENS.	11111	0 0 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 5	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8	2 S.S Yes	0 1 6 3 4 5 6 7 4	00001111	3 S.S Yes		
	FOR CENS	S S Yes	2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 6 6 6 1 2 7 7 7	S.S Yes O	0 1 2 3 4 9 6 7	00001111	S.S Yes		
	FOR CENS	SS Yes No	0 0 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 6 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 7 2 8 8 8 9 9	S.S Yes No S	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 9 5 6 7 4 9 5 2 . The state of the stat	00001111	S.S Yes No	2.	3 3
	FOR CENS	S S Yes	2.	0.000011:1200000000000000000000000000000	S.S Yes O No	0 0 1 1 2 3 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 9 6 7 4 9 9 6 7 4 9 9 9 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	00001111	S.S Yes	2.	3 3
	FOR CENSI	SS Yes No O	2.	0.0001111111111111111111111111111111111	S.S Yes No S S.S	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 9 6 7 4 9 0 1 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 0 1 2 0 1 2	00001111	S S Yes No	2.	2 3
	FOR CENSI	SS Yes No O 4 SS Yes	2.	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 1 4	S.S Yes No S.S Yes Yes	O O : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S Yes No S.S Yes	2.	2 3
	FOR CENS.	SS Yes No O	2.	0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes. No. S.S. Yes. Yes.	O O : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S S Yes No	2.	3 3
	FOR CENS	I) SS Yes No O 4 SS Yes No No	2.	4. 0:1:23 4. 0:1:23 4. 0:1:23 6. 6. 6. 7. 8. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.	S.S. Yes. No. S.S. Yes. Yes.	O O : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	SS Yes No Yes No	2.	4
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	FOR CENS	I SS Yes No SS Yes No O	2. CI = 3 e	0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 2 8 9	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes GQ	O : 1 : 3 4 5 6 7 2 5 5 7 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S. Yes No Yes No H31	2. H	32c.
	FOR CENS	I) SS Yes No O I SS Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	2. C112334	0 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes O No GQ GQ	O : 1 : 3 4 5 6 7 2 5 5 7 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S. Yes No Yes No H31	2. H	32c.

		6	

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1	16. When was this person born? O Born before April 1965 —	22a. Did this person work at any time <u>last week?</u> O Yes — Fill this circle if this O No — Fill this circle
on page 2: Last name First name Middle initial	Please go on with questions 17-33	person worked full if this person time or part time. did not work,
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?	Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person	(Count part-time work or did only own
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of	17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —	such as delivering papers, housework, or helping without pay in school work,
the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital	a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? O Yes O No	a family business or farm. or volunteer
were in the same State.	b. Attending college?	Also count active duty work. In the Armed Forces.)
	O Yes O No	Skip to 25
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.	c. Working at a job or business?	b. How many hours did this person work <u>last week</u> (at all jobs)?
12. If this person was born in a foreign country – a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?	O Yes, full time O No O Yes, part time	Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
O Yes, a naturalized citizen	18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?	Hours
No, not a citizen Born abroad of American parents	If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see Instruction guide.	23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print
b. When did this person come to the United States	O Yes O No — Skip to 19	where he or she worked most last week.
to stay?	b. Was active-duty military service during —	If one location cannot be specified, see Instruction guide.
○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959 ○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. May 1975 or later	a. Address (Number and street)
ı i	O Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975)	
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	 February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) 	If street address is not known, enter the building name,
O Yes O No, only speaks English — Skip to 14	 World War II (September 1940 – July 1947) World War I (April 1917 – November 1918) 	shopping center, or other physical location description. b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.
b. What is this language?	O Any other time	
	19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more	
(For example - Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)	months and which	c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
c. How well does this person speak English?	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	O Yes O No, in unincorporated area
O Very well O Well O Not at all	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	
- Not at an	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	d. County
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see Instruction guide.	20. If this person is a female – None 1 2 3 4 5 6	. A 71D Code
,	How many babies has she ever 0 00000	e. State f. ZIP Code
	had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or mor	24a. <u>Last week</u> , how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican,		Minutes
Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)	21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?	b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago	Once O More than once	If this person used more than one method, give the one
(April 1, 1975)? If In college or Armed Forces In April 1975, report place	b. Month and year Month and year	usually used for most of the distance. O Car O Taxicab
of residence there.	of marriage? of first marriage?	O Truck O Motorcycle
O Born April 1975 or later – Turn to next page for next person Yes, this house – Skip to 16	(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)	O Van O Bicycle O Bus or streetcar O Walked only
○ No, different house	c. If married more than once – Did the first marriage	Railroad
b. Where did this person live five years ago	end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?	If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c.
(April 1, 1975)?	O Yes O No	Otherwise, skip to 28.
(1) State, foreign country,	Per. 11. 13b. 14.	15b. 23. VI 24a.
Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:	No. 000 000 000 14.	15b. 23.
(2) County:	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
(3) City, town, village, etc.:	4 4 <th>9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</th>	9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	666 666 666 666 666 666 777 777 777 777
O Yes O No, in unincorporated area	0 888 888	888 888 888 888 888 88

When some to seek first south did the	CENSUS	21-	hast year (1979) did this access to the form			
c When going to work last week, did this person usually —	USE	31a	Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	CEN	ISUS U	SE ONLY
Drive alone — Skip to 28 Drive others only Share driving Ride as passenger only	21b	1	_	31b	31c	31d
	100		Yes No — Ship to 31d	00	100	00
d How many people, including this person, usualty rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?	1 1	h	How many weeks did this person work in 1979?	1	1 1	
2 4 6	tl 3 3		Count poid vocation, poid sick leave, and military service	3 7		
3 5 7 or more	0.4		Weeks		10	-
After answering 24d, skip to 28	111		115673	100	1 1 0	5 5
Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job	B 5 10	C.	During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did	100	1 3	
or business last week?	IV		this person usually work each week?		1 6 7	
Yes, on layoff	-0.7		Hours		1	1
Ves, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute etc	-				-	1
No No	226	d	Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks			32ь
Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?			was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?		9 6	
— → Yes — No — Skip to 27	II		Weeks		111	1 ! 1 1
Could this person have taken a job last week?	3 1	32	ncome in 1979 —	-	3 3	3 3 3 3
No, already has a job	00		Fill circles and print dollar amounts.	0	001	0000
No, temporarily ill	5.0	1	f net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.	3	3 1	2000
No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	3.7		f exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income	G	2 7	9 9 9 7
Yes, could have taken a job		'	eceived jointly by household members, see Instruction guide			
When did this person last work, even for a few days?			During 1979 did this person receive any income from the	0.6		
1990 1978 1970 to 1974)	20	7	ollowing sources?		A O	TAT
1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier Skip to	28		If "Yes" to any of the sources below - How much did this	32c		32d
Never worked 31d	ABC		person receive for the entire year?	00	00	0000
-30 Current or most recent job activity	1		Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds,	I I		: 1 1 1
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week	DEF		dues, or other items.		3 3	4334
If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which	1000			0 9		- 4 9-
this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for	GHJ		NA	5	5 5	5 = -
last job or business since 1975	0.000		(Annual amount – Dallars)	GY	GG	1650
1.4.4.	KLM	Ь	Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional	1 2 2		. ? ? ?
Industry For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the			practice Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.	0		3
Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31	300		Yes - \$ 00	-60	Α -	G A G
			(Annual amount - Dollars)			
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)		c	Own farm	320		321
			Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as	00		26.20
b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed			a tenant farmer or sharecropper.	1	1	III
Describe the activity at rocation where employed			Yes - \$ 00		3 .	3 3
***********************	1 . 1		(Annual amount - Dollars)			
(For example Hospital newspaper publishing mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)		d	Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income	- 3		
Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)			Report even small amounts credited to an account.	9	Te III	3/9/1
Manufacturing Retail trade	AF -		Yes - s 00		<i>(</i> .	6.1
Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	NW		(Annual amount - Dollars)	-		
Occupation		e	Social Security or Railroad Retirement			22
. What kind of work was this person doing?	29		Yes - \$ 00	32g		33
	NPQ		No (Annuel emount - Dollers)	00		1111
(For example Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of	220	f	Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with		71	
order department, pasoline engine assembler, grinder Operator)	RST		Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance		3 3	3 3 3
			or public welfare payments	6 0.	00	0
	366		or poone woner payments			
	UVW		Yes - § 00	33		9933
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising				06	0.6	7 7 7
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)	U V W		Yes - s 00	? (? ? ?
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle)	u v w	8	Yes - \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources	? (. ?	7 - 7 7
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerbs, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company, business, or	U V W		Yes - \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly	? (. ?	? = ? ?
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person— (Fill one circle)	U V W	8	Yes - \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance	? (, ?	? ??
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or individual for wages salary or commissions Federal government employee	U V W	6	Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly. Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home.	? (. ? -	? ? ? ? A
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerbs, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or individual for wages salary or commissions Federal government employee State government employee	U V W	8	Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount – Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home Yes — \$ 00	? (, ?	7 7 2 - A
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or ndividual for wages salary or commissions Federal government employee State government employee Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	U V W		Yes → \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home Yes → \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars)	7 (· ?	7 7 2 A
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example—Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerbs, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or individual for wages salary or commissions Federal government employee State government employee Local government employee (city, county, etc.) Self employed in own business	U V W		Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount – Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home Yes — \$ 00	1:	3 4 4	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or individual for wages salary or commissions Federal government employee State government employee Local government employee (city, county, etc.) Self employed in own business professional practice, or farm —	U V W	33	Yes - \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home Yes - \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a \$ 00	1:	1 3 4 5	7 7 7 A
b What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill) Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company business or individual for wages salary or commissions. Federal government employee. State government employee. Local government employee (city, county, etc.). Self employed in own business.	U V W	33	Yes — \$ 00 No (Annual amount - Dollars) Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an Inheritance or the sale of a home Yes — \$ 00 [Annual amount - Dollars] What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in ourstions 32a	1:	3 4 4	7 7 7 A I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I





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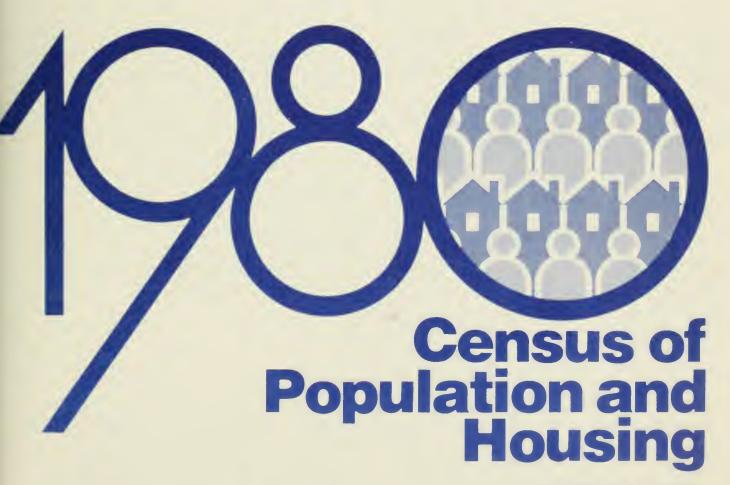


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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

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Table F

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

characteristics)				characteristics/					
	States and Congressional Districts	ngressional ts	Counties Disces			States and Congressional Districts	ongressional icts		Counties Places
			of 10,000 or			;	Occupied Housing Units	sing Units	of 10,000 or
Subject	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	All Housing Units	Year- Round Housing Units	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	of 10,000 or
TOTAL	1,2,3,4		2	TOTAL	1,2,8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE Land area Population density Urban Rural Farm CENERAL AND SOCIAL	m m m			OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS Tenure Persons per occupied unit Vacancy status Vacant seasonal and migratory units	ω	ω	, 2, 4, 7, 7, 2, 8	-	N N
CHARACTERISTICS Age	1,2 1,2 1,2,7 1,2,1	<u></u>		UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS Persons per room Bedrooms Year householder moved into		ō	~ σ ∞		
Ancestry	W 4 4 M			STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Year structure built		თთთთ	തത		
Fertility Family type Household type and relationship Persons in households. Persons per household Group quarters type	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7	2 2	PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS Plumbing facilities		∞ ∞ ∞	1, 2		0
Persons in group quarters	6444 RRR			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS Kitchen facilities Heating equipment Air-conditioning Vehicles available Telephone in housing unit Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking		∞ ∞ ∞	88 01		
workers in family in 1979	ប ល ល 4 <i>4</i>			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS Value			1,2	-	
Income in 1979	00	7		Contract rent			1,2	11	2
¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.	and Wisconsin; t	ownships in	Michigan,	¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania	and Wisconsir	t; townships i	n Michigan, Ne	w Jersey, an	d Pennsylvania.







DEC 1930

